PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,981—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

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CHERRY BRANDY.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.		
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt.....1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery .....8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews..15th "
FRIDAY, 2 P.M.		
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes....21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell .....28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe .....4th June.
B.I. CORONANDEL	4052	F. H. Seymour...11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery .....18th "
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe.....25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles, if required.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
INCRATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich..	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,331	18th May.
GISELA	L. Breiich	4,339	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM		4,765	21st May 1897.

Connecting at Singapore with the S. S. AGLAJA to Calcutta on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 22, 1897.

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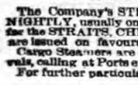
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



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THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 29th April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about 29th April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, about 1st May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 24th April, 1897.

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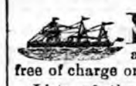

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FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday noon.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	11th June.

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S.S. SINGAPORE ..... 29th April 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

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Eight-Day Winding Watches	Rs. 190 to	650
Musical Watches	" 650 "	950
Double Time Watches in Gold and Silver cases	" 30 "	250
Geographical Synchronometers or Universal Time Watches		500
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IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, com manding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

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H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

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HUNTLEY & PALMERS.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE SUNNEE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND at Grant Road having been ordered to be CLOSED from the 30th April, 1897, as per Government Notification No. 2113-1373P published at page 726 Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 22nd April, 1897, and the Tank Bandar NEW SUNNEE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND being now ready, the Municipal Commissioner will be prepared to hand the said ground over to the representatives of the Sunnee Community, who are requested to meet him at the Municipal Office at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 21th April, 1897.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, situated at No. 8, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 10th day of May, 1897, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION :—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows, viz.—

"In sub Article X to Article 93 for the words "Rs. 20,000" substitute the words "Rs. 40,000."

"In Article 123 omit words "not exceeding ten per cent. of such nett profit." "

By Order of the Board,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 23th April, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.
—TAILORS, BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.

CARRIAGE, PALKI OR TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically Ornamented ormolu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been devoted to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Leather Cases, form most suitable Articles for presentation.

These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.

TIMEPIECES (non-strikers) Rs. 35, 50, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.

CLOCKS striking hours and half-hours Rs. 125, 135 and 140.

Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 400.

Quarter repeaters, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, 420 and 496.

Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 250 and 335.

Repeater with Alarum Rs. 420.

Clock with repeater action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
and all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Redined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh ! I have been using since 40 years !

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. OOMER JAMAL'S STABLES, LOCKSLEY HALL, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, on account and risk of Messrs. Dada Abdulla and Co.—

Ex. s.s. "Courland."

43 horses and ponies.
The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th proximo at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sopari Baugh Road, Parel, near the G. I. P. Ry. Workshop, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Richard Soehn, very rich Persian carpets, mahogany miniature billiard 2in table, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich art table ornaments, a handsome strong-built high-wheeled dog-cart with rubber tyred wheels, a handsome strong C. H. pony, 3½ years old, sets of single harness, by Dunnett, bicycles, wines, books, etc., the property of G. E. HARFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 26th April, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD WATCHES AND GOLD LOCKETS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the following :—

1 gold watch No. 60776 K. 14.
1 " " 6077 "
1 " " 3018 K. 18.
1 " " 51814 "
1 " " 8938 K. 14, eight-day winder.
1 " " 12338 K. 18.
1 gold locket set with pearls and turquois.
1 " " " " emerald.
1 " " set with large pearls.
1 pair gold earrings, K. 18.
1 " " "
The above are now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 handsome ebonised cottage pianoforte.
1 full mellow toned full compass grand cottage pianoforte by Henry Volsian, London Bridge, in walnutwood frame.
1 cottage piano by Ashenberg.
Teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, conversation couches, cushion chairs, sideboard, whatnot, meatsafe, marble table and teapoys, clothes press, chest of drawers, lamps, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. D. JOLLY, consisting of iron bedstead, wardrobe, camp cot, chest of drawers, wearing apparel, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 light strong-built victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 gent's pneumatic safety bicycle in thorough running order with unpuncture tyres, used for three months only.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., very valuable and neat substantial made household furniture of the latest design, consisting of drawing-room suites, chiffoniers, cabinet, revolving-top office table, easy chairs, bedstead, mirror door single and double almirahs and wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and neat substantial blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bed room furniture made to order, English brass bedstead with wire mattress, table ornaments, windproof lamps, fancy door and arch curtains, Lady's safety bicycle, the Humber, by Marriot & Cooper, with pneumatic tyres complete, and nearly new China matting, flower pots, etc., the property of P. C. STEPHANIDES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, behind the Jute Mills, the valuable and handsome reach-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned ebonised cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., Hinks and Ditmas' lamps, Persian carpet, handsome oil paintings, table ornaments, etc., the property of T. DREWETT, Esq., Junior.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 26th April, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASS, BEADS, BRAIDS, CLOTH, HINGES, SCREWS, GRENEDINES, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned, the following goods :—

On account and at the risk of M. E. Kaiserbhoy—
M 2021 E—K—495-93—8 cases glass beads.
On account and risk of Cassum Succoor—
C 2240 S—6390—1 case braids.
C 2240 S—6216—1 case braids.
On account and at the risk of Hussonally Lookmanjee—
H 2710 L—6311—1 case cloth.
On account and risk of Ahmedally Tazbhoy—
L 20 B—550-1—5 casks hinges.
" 372-1—3 " screws.
On account and risk of Aga Goolamally Khorasanee.
2 cases grenedines.
On account and risk of R. Sulleman Ismail—
1 case Japan slippers.

WEEKLY SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

A few dozens of damaged umbrellas.
A few books.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 26th April, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CANVAS BAGS, IRON SAFE, FOLDING AND SORTING CASES, CHINA MATTING, &c.

By order of the Postmaster General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of unserviceable canvas bags, torn leather bags, broken banghy scales, lock-, empty bottles, boxes, tin boxes, old brass, broken iron safe, rubber waste, cotton carpet, China matting, folding and sorting cases, clocks, &c.

By order of P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., at the New Bhuleshwar Market, the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the Bhuleshwar Market from 1st May to 30th June, 1897.

Each stall will be put up separately for a period of three months and the amount of each offer, less the amount of the expired portion of the quarter, plus license fee, cupee one, must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, or the undersigned, at the same time as each stall is knocked down to the bidder whose bid is the highest.

Each offer of such sales will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's confirmation who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Superintendent of Markets or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 26th April, 1897.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Mill-owners Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 27th April, 1897, at 4 p.m. to consider the question of resuming monthly instead of daily wages to mill-hands.

Mill-owners who are not members of the Association are also invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, 17th April 1897.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 33rd (ad-interim) DIVIDEND, at the rate of Gt. Rs. 40 (forty) per share, for the Half Year ended 31st December, 1896, has been declared, and WILL BE PAID to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 12th day of April, 1897, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1897, between the hours of 11 to 2 p.m., on production of their Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th April 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
J. SEYMOUR KEAY, Secy., Treasurer, and Agent.
by FLEMING, SHAW & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April, 1897. His Attorneys.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NOW READY.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE : Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany), and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough : it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief,

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 2
Six Months..... " 1-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If said in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—29, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA, C.I.E., (CHAIRMAN).
HON'BLE MR. ABDALLA M. DHARAMSI.
CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOY, Esq.
D. GOSTLING, Esq.
E. F. ALLUM, Esq., (*ex-officio.*)

Intending Assurers are invited to COMPARE the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA" with those of any other Company.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES

OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Absolute Security.
New and Improved Tables.
Very Low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, World-wide and Indisputable.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy-holders.
Protection from liability of Partnership.
Surrender Values in cash or Free Policy.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.
Policy-holders can appoint their own Directors and thus have a voice in its Management. This concession is not allowed by any other Company.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

THIS Company is an off-shoot of THE SUN OFFICE, and offers to the Public a security equal to Forty-four Lakhs of Rupees, and under the Sun Life System, we can give the Indian Public a superb ENDOWMENT, with guaranteed Bonuses at a moderate premium.

Accident Assurances are granted by this Company, affording substantial benefits and compensation for disablement.

☞ The connection of this Company date back from A. D. 1710.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE : Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as endorsed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchant throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to everygenuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest-deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 6,506,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA
SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

I. H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Head through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 8,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ..... " 4,500,000 = " 3,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,130,000 = " 2,753,333

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,371 1-4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,223
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75	100 / 75	10. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	Rs.,00	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	82
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr ct.	205
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Last yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		550
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	45
Anrangabad S & M. Co. Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bel lary)	371	90	all	9 per ct.	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,063
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	735
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	535xd
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	500
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	990
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	515
Dhuu Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	542
Framjee Petit Industan	1,350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	550
Hingunghat Mills	876	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	800
Howard and Bulloughs	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills	3,500	500	500	25	685
Hydershad	900	1,000	1,000	50	575
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	dvd	1,405
Indian Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	490
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,210
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	30	775xd
Jaffer Alli	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	650
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	225
Jawraj Mallick	1,800	500	1,000	dvdRs.20	232½
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	30	950
Khandelsh	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	525
Khanka um Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	705
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	950
Kopoli	2,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	770
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	260
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	800
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	970
Mahaluzmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	3,100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Ghurlburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	500
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,715
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Monarji Goculdas	1,058	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	260
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil	ra-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	325
Prabhadevi Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	885
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs124	355
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	637½
Sassoon and Alliance	3 000	500	500	dvdRs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	2,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld en la hmiker Lakhm inarker C Mill Co	1000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	500
Ld	800	500	500	dvdRs40	410 xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 15	320
Astatic Fire Insurance Co Ld.	30,000	1,000	100	... I	12½
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50		4
Badhan Pilot	5,000	100	100	12	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,100
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	5'0
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	5	1,131
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	100	100	dvdRs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	357
Karrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	182
Marcks & Co, Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	182
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	77	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	90
Port Canning Co	8,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	495
Soonsby & Co	1,000	100	100	5	60
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	500	80	1,075
Thacker & Co, Ld	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co, Ld	9,000	251	100	dvd Rs11	
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly	
Akbar	500	1,250	1,250	75	1,155
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Karmachari)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 50	1,150
Bellary	197	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	22
Bijo wnagger City Press Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	27
Bombay Cotton Brend a Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Bonch City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	1	180
Colaba	500	200	200	dvdRs25	230
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 5	95
French	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvdRs30	540
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	450	450	450	dvdRs40	320
Khanguru	700	150	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	450	450	450	Rs40	450
Manchanjee Cotton Gin Press Co., Ld	800	200	all	15 pr. ct	250
Mercantile	500	500	500	53	70
Mutsudi Co	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Munmar M	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	345
New Berar	1,000	250	11	15	191
New Indian	1,800	500	500	2 yd Rs60	540
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	150
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	25	475
Sassoon	580	500	75	20	385
Shed and Punjab Co	500	500	300	20	58
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	20	2,250
Surat Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	520
Surat City Press Co., Ld	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Ta'yarkhan	87	200	all	12	220
	...	1,200	10	vdRs60	1,050
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated stock					
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£166	all	5 p. c.	
Ahmedabad	—	& 18	—	do.	
Prantej	4,000	500	500		160
The Tapti Valley	126,000	500	00	...	120

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26
Gold Leaf	,,	25-15 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	25-13
Do. do. new	,,	25-12
Australia bar Gold	,,	25-14
Bombay bar Gold	,,	25-12
Sovereigns	,,	16
Do. Deacons	,,	15-15
Silver 17	,,	34-8
Do 1/4	,,	34-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 7-57m., 8-15a. Low water, 1-32m., 1-35a.

Municipal Corporation, special meeting re address of congratulation to the Queen-Empress, 4 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Monthly Reception, 8-45 p.m. (open to members and their lady friends).

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Canara left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Britannia entered the dock on Saturday.

ACCIDENTS TO MILL-HANDS.—Kalliansing Hurdeosing, a Hindu mill-hand, while at work in the Jacob Sassoon Mill, Sopari Baugh, Parel, on Friday evening, had his right hand accidentally crushed into the carding machine, necessitating his removal to, and detention in, the J. J. Hospital.—Another mill-hand, named Hunmunta Raoji, had four fingers of his left hand crushed in some machinery while at work in the Empress Mill on Friday last. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A SEQUEL TO THE PLAGUE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, three Mahomedans, known to the police as members of the criminal class, were charged with breaking into the house of one Virjee Hirjee, who had left Bombay on account of the plague, and with stealing a box under the wrong impression that it contained valuables. The men were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three to four years each.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE ON THE ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION.—A public reading will be delivered by Mr. Jamshedji Muncherji Mehta, in English, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, at 5-30, this evening, Subject: "Mrs. Annie Besant's Lecture on the Zoroastrian Religion.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY IN A MILL.—The manager of the Star of India Mill, Furguson Road, reported to the police on Friday that some time during the previous night an attempt was made to break open an iron safe and a wooden cupboard in the blow-room of the mill, but without success. The safe at the time contained about Rs. 1,500 in small coins, while the cupboard contained Rs. 300 in cash. None of the locks of the room were tampered with. The divisional police assisted by the C. I. Department are making enquiries into the matter.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest at Dadur Road, on Saturday, touching the death of a Sidee, name unknown, aged about 30 years. On Friday evening the dead body of the deceased was found floating on the surface of the water in a ditch in a field, close to the fence of the G. I. P. Railway station at Dadur. The body when removed from water was found to be very much decomposed, and had one large subonic swelling under the left arm and one on the left side of the neck. It was dressed in black coat and trousers such as worn by firemen. The jury returned a verdict of death from drowning.

DANGEROUS LUGGAGE.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. I. M. Shields, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, charged W. S. Walker, a young man who arrived that morning by the English mail steamer Britannia, with contravening section 446 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, in taking on board dangerous and explosive goods, namely, matches and cartridges, without declaring them in the manner required by law. Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, appeared for the prosecution. The accused admitted that he packed a small box for his personal use, and that there were only six cartridges in the case which had been left therein by inadvertence. They did not explode; and the package was for the cabin, and not for the hold. Mr. Acworth suggested that the case should be dealt with as leniently as the nature of the offence would permit. Mr. Sanders-Slater, in giving his decision, said the act of the accused was no doubt a thoughtless one. There seemed to be no intention on his part to break the law in taking the matches on board. Mr. Acworth, for the company, had expressed a wish that the court should deal with the accused as leniently as was compatible with the nature of the offence. His Worship pointed out the serious consequences which might result if such an offence was not properly dealt with; and he fined the accused in the sum of Rs. 50.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. FRAMJEE and Co.'s cotton circular dated Hongkong April 7, says:—The most attractive feature of the market during the past fortnight has been a very active demand from the North, especially for No.16, and in an ordinary way for Nos. 10 and 12. This led to a rise of dols, 3 in the former and of dols. ½ to dols. 1 in the latter numbers, and even some foreigners were in the market to repurchase at these advances from Chinese hands. No. 20 has been in request only of medium descriptions of the range of dols. 94 to dols. 97, and a rise merely of dols. ½ has been met with in some cases of this count. The higher grades ranging from dols. 99 have been very much neglected, owing to very meagre demand from Tonquin and other consuming centres, and a decline sooner or later in their present nominal quotations has to be faced. Supplies in this market have not been so far very tangibly affected by the short working of the mills at Bombay. Calcutta has fairly set in to come to the scratch, and Japan has also been making rapid strides in this direction—about 1,000 bales No. 20 of the latter having been sold of spot goods at dols. 94½ to dols. 97, and further supplies have been impending. Total sales of Indian Spinnings have notwithstanding the urgent inquiry from the North, not exceeded 5,000 bales, as in the first place the depletion of stock of the required counts has proved a check to business, and secondly the principal markets of the South have been rather slow to indent, at the present range of values, threads which have been fairly well in pile. In lieu of large sales, the off-take has been well balanced by shipments direct to Shanghai from first hands. Sales comprise about

1,100 bales of No. 20	sold at dirs. 92 to dirs. 98 and dirs. 102		
1,250 "	16 "	dirs. 88 to dirs. 99	
1,500 "	12 "	dirs. 82 to dirs. 90	
2,500 "	10 "	dirs. 78 to dirs. 90 and dirs. 93	
100 "	8 "	dirs. 77 to dirs. 78	
50 "	6 "	dirs. 69 to dirs. 72	

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 8,300 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of 6,500 bales—at 8,500 bales consisting of

4,700 bales of No. 20	2,580 bales of No. 10		
300 "	16	70 "	8
8.0 "	12	50 "	6

Exchange on India close to-day at Rs. 160½ wire and Rs. 161 post.

In Shanghai, owing to very favourable advices from Newchwang, Tientsin, and other Ports, inquiries have been incessant, especially for Nos. 10 and 10, and these counts having been very little in stock, prices have been taken up Tls. 3 and Tls. 2, respectively, leading to large indents from the market here No. 20, being well in supply, has risen but a tael to a tael and a-half. Altogether a large business to the tune of 7,550 bales has transpired in Indian Spinnings as follows:—

2,500 bales of No. 20	sold at Tls. 73.75 to 77		
1,920 "	" " 16	" "	69.50 to 76
400 "	" " 12	" "	67 to 68
2,700 "	" " 10	" "	63.50 to 68.75

leaving unsold stocks at 5,500 bales. Of Japanese Spinnings 2,950 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been dealt in at Tls. 74,50 to Tls. 75 for the former and Tls. 73·50 to Tls. 74·50 for the latter. Exchange on India, as on the 2nd instant, has been advised at Rs. 221 wire and Rs. 220½ post.

From Japan dirs. 95 has been advised for No. 20 and dirs. 92 for No. 16, and the tendency has been for a firmer market. Mills have been unable to sell for delivery before May.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

MR. LITTLE'S CUP RACE FOR YACHTS.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 2 p. m., on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	H'c'p	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.
Turquoise	Scr	Mr. E. S. Luard	4 18 45
Kismet	6·35	Mr. W. P. Symonds	4 25 44
Janetta	27·39	Officers, R. E.	4 26 9
Red Rose	27·59	Capt. John Hext, R. N.	4 28 1
Mannikin	35·52	Capt. W. W. J. Duhan, R. A.	4 59 0
Hulda	52·40	Mr. J. P. Curzetal	5 41 51
Eileen	2·71	Lt. R. St. J. Gillespie, R. E.	Gave up.
Melody	15	Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth.	Did not start.

Course Special. 1st prize cup won by Janetta; 2nd prize won by Red Rose.

SHIPS' BOATS' RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3 p. m. on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	H'c'p	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.
Canning's Cutter No. 2	4·48	Lt. N. F. J. Wilson, R. I. M.	4 55 1
Magdala's Cutter No. 2	Scr	Mr. G. W. Silvester	5 2 21
Minto's Cutter	Scr	Lt. C. R. Ford, R. I. M.	5 4 33
Mobile's Gig	24·48	Capt. E. J. Bran	5 28 45
Dockyard's Cutter	4·48	Mr. A. Mouk	Did not finish.
Hydaspes' Cutter	4·48	Capt. Lide R. Lockyer	
Respite	19·12	Lt. D. F. Vines, R. I. M.	

Disqualified.

Course No. 6 reversed. 1st prize won by Canning's Cutter No. 2; 2nd prize won by Magdala's Cutter No. 2.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

STEPS are being taken at Simla to send an address to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the commemoration.

THE detachment of Bengal Sappers and Miners now in Gilgit is to be withdrawn, and will return to India in September.

THE maximum temperature in the shade at Allahabad, which had risen to 113° a few days ago, fell on Wednesday to about 100.

MR. D. D. BOSS, barrister, has been appointed Reporter, Indian Law Reports, *vice* Mr. Dobbin, who is officiating as Registrar, Small Causes Court.

THE Hon'ble Surendra Nath Bannerjee will stand for the seat in the Bengal Legislative Council on behalf of a group of municipalities in the Presidency division.

THE B. I. steamer Madura, with the Burma mails, ran ashore at Hooghly Point above the tidal semaphore on Wednesday at noon, but got afloat shortly afterwards and proceeded up the river.

IT is now settled that Mr. Stewart-Wilson, Postmaster-General, Bengal, will act as Deputy Director-General, Indian Post Office, during Mr. Farrer's absence on six months' leave.

IT has been decided to postpone the relief movements of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers and 17th Bombay Infantry now at Peshin and Bhuj, respectively, until the ensuing cold season.

MR. J. H. CORNWALL has been confirmed as Inspecter-General, Railway Mail Service, in India, and Mr. G. Goodburn as Deputy Postmaster-General, Behar; both with effect from April 1st.

SOME misapprehension appears to have arisen with reference to the absence of the names of officials from the list of speakers at the meeting called by the Sheriff of Calcutta in connection with the Queen's commemoration. It was, however, considered desirable in high places that the movement should emanate in the first instance from the non-official community. It is intended to form a large influential general committee on which all classes of the community will be represented.

IT is stated that 3,475 candidates passed the last Calcutta Entrance Examination, and 679 in the first division.

THE approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway for the week ending 10th April, were Rs. 12,52,326; miles open, 1,701·11; per per mile open, Rs. 736, Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,70,524; miles open, 1,700·19; per mile open, Rs. 688; increase, Rs. 81,802; miles open, ·92; per mile open, Rs. 48. From 1st January, 1897, to 10th April, 1897, Rs. 1,73,38,720. From 1st January, 1896, to 10th April, 1896, Rs. 1,65,37,582. Increase, Rs. 10,51,138.

IT is noted also that the Amir has never allowed his son Nasrullah Khan to take up the duties of of Governor of the Khandar province, to which post he was nominated on his return from England. The young Sardar remains in Kabul, living an idle life, while is elder brother Habibullah Khan is entrusted with large administrative powers as heir-apparent to the throne. Abdur Rahman, however, is still his own Foreign Minister, and in the recent negotiation over the Mohmand Boundary question, he has shown that he has lost none of his old skill as a diplomatist. His Highness is reported to be in good health, though unable to take any astive exercise.

REGARDING the despatch of a portion of the Deoli Irregular Force to Jhalrapatan, it appears that local reports seemed to show that the long period of uncertainty as to the future of the State was producing the natural result of a certain amount of unrest, which might, if allowed to make headway, give an opportunity for interested persons to stir up trouble. Mr. Crosthwaite, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, considered that it was prudent to have at hand a sufficient force to render any disturbance impossible, and hence the recent move of cavalry and infantry from Deoli. There is a lawless Pathan element among the population at Jhallawar which needs to be kept in check, and the appearance of the troops will have a wholesome effect upon them.

THE Chemical Examiner's report for Bengal for 1896, shows that the number of analyses performed during the year was 3,655 against 3,342 in 1895 and 2,940 in 1894. In addition to his analytical work, the Chemical Examiner verified the petroleum-testing apparatus of the ports of Rangoon and Akyab, and gave opinions on twelve technical questions, including proposed amendments of the Explosives Act, the testing of petroleum, the detection of poisonous minerals in the limejuice supplied to Indian emigrants, the spontaneous combustion of ships' water-signal lights, and the preservation of ganja. The total number of medico-legal cases referred to the Chemical Examiner during the year was 952, against 829 in the preceding year, while the number of articles sent for examination in connection with them was 1,732, an increase of 88. Cases of human poisoning rose from 450 to 507, and of cattle-poisoning from 219 to 297.

NEWS from Kabul shows that Umra Khan, the Jhandoul chief who figured so prominently in the Chitral campaign, has sunk into comparative obscurity. The promised command in the Afghan Army has never been given to him by the Amir, and he lives with his family and a few retainers in a small village in the Chardeh Valley. He is comfortably provided for as a guest of Abdur Rahman, but a certain amount of surveillance is still exercised over him. He professes great piety after his visit to Mecca last year; and, for the moment at least, he seems to have abandoned all his old ambitious projects.

THE result of the extraordinary heat in Behar last week was a severe north-west storm which brought heavy rain to parts of the district, an inch and a-half being registered in some places: but like all North-Western rain it has been partial. Those parts which have had the fall should be able to prepare the lands for the spring sowings and in this way somewhat alleviate the famine strain. The rain is too late for the successful resowing of indigo, but it should strengthen all the young plants hitherto considered doubtful and thus to a slight degree mend the outlook.

A BICYCLE bull fight has taken place in Mexico, and ended in a fiasco. The toreador on this occasion, we learn from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was Manuel Garcia, a celebrity in the Mexican arena, but his glory was on the wane, and his system of slaying had been so precise that public opinion demanded a little handicapping of the man in favour of the bull. Consequently Garcia undertook to ride a bicycle and so tackle the bull. Manuel for a while had a brilliant success, the bull advancing in direct charges; the toreador avoided him by graceful curves, but he soon came to grief over a small stone, and crashed with his machine to the ground. The rest was comedy—for the bull tossed bicycle and Manuel over the balus-trade into the front row of spectators.

A RECENT Army Order regulates the minimum space between heel pegs in picketing horses on home service. This appears to be rather a small detail for such notice. It is observed, however, that a common sense suggestion in the Order directs that horses during the first month of their camp experiences may be picketed at wider intervals than the normal ones. Some 25 years ago, at some manœuvres at Aldershot, there was a night stampede of the horses of a whole regiment of Life Guards—many valuable horses were destroyed, and some of the fugitives were found at Winchester. The local wags of the day adapted a music hall chorus of that time to the occurrence. In the popular refrain the amorous youth of the period predicted exceptional, social, and physical convulsions in the event of his ever "ceasing to love." So the adaptation naturally ran:—"May the Household Forces learn to picket their horses, if ever I cease to love." Picketing in any method requires of course care, but the real safeguard against stampedes is vigilance on the part of stablemen and picquet sentries; a most difficult matter to secure in any satisfactory degree.

BOMBAY FAMINE REPORT.

THE official report, dated 22nd instant, shows that during the week ending 17th instant there was slight rain in all the affected districts except Khandesh. The prices of food-grains have remained stationary in Nasik and Khandesh, while they have on the whole fallen in the rest of the affected districts.

The progress statement of relief measures is appended. The daily average number (312,132) of relief workers shows an increase of 4,794 as compared with the number (307,338) in the preceding week. The number of dependants has, however, fallen from 117,339 to 108,827. As some difficulty is experienced by the Jath State in the Southern Maratha Country in providing suitable employment for all its subjects who are in distress, permission has been given for the employment on the Tavshi Tank in Belgaum or other works in British territory of such as cannot be provided by it with employment and for the relief of the dependants on those people on the condition that the State is debited with the cost of their relief. This cost will include so much of the wages of the workers as is in excess of the estimated value of the work done, with a proportion of the cost of supervision and the whole of the expenditure on the dependants. An allotment of Rs. 11,000 has been made for small works in Poona, and the commencement of two such works in the Mulshi Petha, which are intended to provide employment for the rab cultivators near their homes, has been authorised. A special Civil Officer has been appointed for a large work in Ahmednagar. The following estimates for the works mentioned against them have been sanctioned, the works to commence when the Commissioner considers it necessary to start them:—

	Rs.
Collecting metal on the Gadag-Hosrur Road in Dharwar	8,923
Construction of a part of the Gokak-Nargund Road in Dharwar	10,194
Clearing and deepening the Poniad Tank in Kolaba	6,132
Clearing and deepening the Gadan Tank in Kolaba	2,772
Construction of the Nagotna-Godsai Local Road in Kolaba	12,807
Re-metalling the road from Dharamtar to Campoli in Kolaba	38,740

The reports of the officers of the Sanitary Department for the two weeks ending 2nd April, 1897, are generally satisfactory. No deterioration is reported in the physical condition of the relief workers including weavers, and no cases of emaciation have been noticed in the affected tracts. The food supplied at the kitchens on works was inspected and found to be of good quality, except in one camp in the Nasik District, and the children fed in the kitchens are stated to be healthy. The sanitary arrangements of the camps in the Sholapur District. The sites of these camps have been changed, the infected sheds being burnt and other necessary precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The water-supply of the camps and its mode of distribution are also being examined, and further inquiry is being made to find out the cause of the outbreak. Cholera is also reported from parts of the Bijapur District, where it is attributed to the use of water from polluted tanks and step-wells, which will, as far as possible, be cleaned. Vaccination is in progress in some of the camps in the Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona and Nasik Districts where cases of small-pox have occurred.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in villages and poor-houses during the week under report was 30,251, as compared with 29,148 in the preceding week. The following additional allotments for gratuitous relief have been sanctioned—

	Ahmednagar.	Satara.
Kitchens	2,000	3,000
Village doles	3,000	5,000

Further assignments of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 50,000 have been made for takavi advances for agricultural improvement in the districts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar respectively. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has also been allotted for advances for purchase of fodder in the Ahmednagar District.

ACCIDENT TO MR. RAYMOND BLATHWAYT.

MR. RAYMOND BLATHWAYT intended to sail from Colombo to-morrow by the s.s. Yorkshire for Kangoon, but is now lying in the General Hospital with a broken arm. While in Egypt two months ago, Mr. Blathwayt was thrown from his horse and injured his arm and knee. The former he still had in a sling as he was standing at the top of the steps at the Grand Oriental Hotel on Sunday night. It was 11 o'clock, and a young passenger—said to be a Scotch officer, who had been imbibing too freely, and who evidently mistook Mr. Blathwayt for a fellow-passenger from one of the ships in the harbour rushed at him from behind and pushed him suddenly down the steps, saying "You go over." Mr. Blathwayt fell into the road, and when he was picked up the injured limb was found to be broken. What happened as regards the assailant is thus described by a contemporary:—"Mr. Blathwayt generously made no charge against the young man, but allowed him to be conducted on board his vessel. This morning Mr. Liesching, the secretary of the Grand Oriental Hotel, who showed Mr. Blathwayt much kindness and attention, placed the matter in the hands of local proctors, and the young man, while making his humble apology and expressing regret at the occurrence, offered to pay Mr. Blathwayt £100 as solatium. Mr. Blathwayt, however, expressed himself willing to take £20 for expenses owing to the occurrence, but the young man, who caused the injury, felt the gravity of his conduct so much that he insisted on tendering £50. Thus the matter was settled. Mr. Blathwayt was on his way to Burma to make a tour of India to write a series of articles for a London daily on "India in the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria," viewed in a number of aspects. It is possible that Mr. Blathwayt will now have to give up his tour and return home, which will not be expected, entail considerable loss of pay, but we hope that Mr. Blathwayt will make a speedy and favourable recovery, and that no unpleasant results will supervene on the second injury to his arm.—*Times of Ceylon* (April 20).

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th April, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	3	8 p.m.	23	24
Teheran	25	2	4 p.m.	..	13
Suez	25	2	10 p.m.	..	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th April, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	33	..	5
,, Karachi	—	6	..	2
,, Madras	—	12	—	2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.
Cable Benguela-Mossamedes interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Manywn and Tingyueh.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, on the 29th inst.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

THE Council of Ministers at Cairo has decided that Mr. Perry, an English civil engineer, shall succeed Grand Pasha as Director-General of Tanzim of the streets, roads, public buildings, and Town Works Department.

MR. A. YOUNGHUSBAND, Executive Engineer, who is to be placed on special duty next week to prepare the estimates for the extension of the Simla water-supply, will also have to work out a scheme for the protection of the Government buildings from fire. The latter step should have been taken years ago, as several of the offices are mostly built of wood.

IN the Chancery Division, on April 3, before Mr. Justice North, the motion for an interim injunction made on behalf of the Transvaal Government against a Belgian company formed to carry out a railway concession in the Transvaal was brought on. Large sums of money had been deposited by the company in two London banks in the joint names of the late representative in Europe of the Transvaal and of the company by way of security, and the plaintiff Republic alleged that company were intending to draw out the funds for wrongful application. Eventually it was ordered that on the plaintiffs giving an undertaking as to damages the money should be paid into Court, and the banks were dismissed from the action.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF APRIL, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Sirsa, Lahore, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Jaipore, and Saugor, and has been steady or

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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1	Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
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NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

A DECLINE of 1-16 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday to 112; Paris Exchange on London was also lower by 1 centime at 25·10¾ fcs., but French Rentes advanced ¼ per cent. to 102½. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117¼, while Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. more at £63¾; the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 25-32d. Bar Silver was unaltered in value at 28 5-16d. per oz., as it was also in New York, at 61¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1/8 cent lower at 4·88 dollars. Discount on short London Bills was quoted at 1 3/8 per cent., and on six months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 1¼ per cent. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £2,00,000 in Silver for this port, and £50,000 for Calcutta. Braziers' Copper was quoted in London at £56 per ton; and Yellow Metal at £5.

To-day Consols further declined 1-16 per cent. to 111 15-16. Rupee Securities advanced another 1-16 per cent, to £63 5-16, while in Indian Sterling Loan, Exchange on India, and Paris quotations there has been no change. Bar Silver fell off 1-16d. to 28¼d. per oz., but was unaltered in New York, while Exchange on London recovered the drop of 1-8 cent and was quoted at 4·88 1-8 dollars. Discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 1 3-8 per cent.

For Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 41s. per 416lbs. was quoted yesterday, in a steady market, for May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; and for Linseed 35½s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Dunkirk business done via the Canal, tone of the market firm. To-day, the price of Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore was 39½s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, of which 100 bales were East Indians, and the Imports, *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged, but those for Arrival were 1-32d. higher in the near positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant, extreme quotations being 4 1 16d. for April delivery, and 3 31-32d. for August-September.

The Manchester Market was firm yesterday, Reuter's quotations being 4s. 1d. per piece for 38 in. 7lbs. Grey shirtings, Fair makes; 4s. 9d. for 38in. 8¼lbs. Grey shirtings, Fair makes; 1s. 11d. for 37in. 20lbs. Jacconets; 2s. 1d. for 42in. 20lbs. Mulls; and 7 1-8d. per lb. for 40s Mule Twist.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 34,000 bales, being 25,000 bales less than during the week preceding, at 59,000 bales; the amount forwarded to consumers was smaller in the same comparison by 4,000 bales, at 55,000 bales. The week's Imports were 57,000 bales, or 5,000 bales greater, at 52,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 4,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,254,000 bales.

This evening the Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet but steady. For Middling Americans the spot price was quoted at 4 5-32d.; and American Arrivals were quoted 1-64d. higher in all positions, with 4 5-64d. for April delivery and 3 63-64d. for August-September given as the extreme quotations. The Manchester Market closed firm.

In New York yesterday the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 7 7-16 cents but that of July Futures was 1 point lower at 7·16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales, compared with 13,000 bales last year, and 14,000 bales the year before.

To-day the price of Spot Cotton in New York advanced 1-16 cent to 7¼ cents., and July Futures were 6 points higher at 7·22 cents. The Receipts at the Ports have been 2,000 bales, going against 7,000 bales and 9,000 bales in 1896 and 1895, respectively. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 7,990,000 bales, compared with 7,880,000 bales visible at the end of the week ending 9th instant.

In our local Cotton market prices to-day have remained unchanged. Some 2,500 bales were purchased, chiefly made up of Bengals and Khandeish, ready. In forward contracts there is very little doing, and the market closes firm.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Owing to small stock prices of Seed are firm, and although there is some enquiry only a small business has been put through.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,336 bales.
Wheat	5,889 cwts.
Linseed	3,212 "
Rapeseed	9,972 "
Gingellyseed	2,249 "
Poppyseed	9,646 "
Castorseed	4,154 "
Rice	22,08 "

FREIGHTS.—Nothing fresh is reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A very small business passed, and but few transactions were reported either way, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Francs do.	158¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day a little business is reported in a quiet market, and quotations for 3½ per Cents, which opened at 101¼, and 101 13-16 for Cash and this month's Settlement, respectively, declined 1-16 per cent. in both positions during the day, and closed at 101 11-16 and 101¼, with 102 1-16 quoted for the May Account, and 97 for Threes.

SHARES are a very quiet market. David Mill have advanced Rs. 12½, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 10.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, APRIL 24.

French mail steamer Quadalquiver, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 112

3 per cent. Rentes 102½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117½

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63¾

Bar Silver 28 5-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	34,000	bales.
" " Surats	400	"
" Imports of cotton	57,000	"
" " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of cotton	1,254,000	"
" " Surats	19,000	"

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 10th April 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	768	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,565	53,397	...	13,832	...	1,63,457
Goods	66,499	63,247	3,252	...	1,57,281	...
Other earnings	2,978	8,076	...	5,098	...	25,282
Total for week	1,09,012	1,24,720	...	15,676	...	...
Aggregate	16,14,651	15,88,112	...	...	25,512	...

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 24.

10 p.m. — 87°

SUNDAY.—APRIL 25.

6 a.m. — 78°
10 a.m. — 87·5°
2 p.m. — 89·5°
6 p.m. — 83°

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HARRINGTON—April 25, at Middle Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Herbert E. Harrington, of a daughter. (Home papers please copy.)

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CROOKE—April 3, at West Leigh, Arterberry-road, Wimbledon, the wife of William Crooke, late Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

OB AIRD—April 3, at Kinda', Upper Burma, the wife of Captain Obbard, I.S.C., Burma Commission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EYRE—LEWIS—March 31, at the parish church, Folkestone, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Montague Stokes Eyre, I.M.S., second son of the late Surgeon-General Eyre, to Emily Frances, eldest daughter of Henry Lewis, M.D., Folkestone.

GRANT—CRAWFORD—April 5, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Captain Alexander Grant, Royal Engineers, second son of Major P. T. Grant, late 93th Regt., to Chrissie Lindsay youngest daughter of the late J. A. Crawford, H.C.S.

MORRELL—TUCKER—March 30, at the Church of the Ascension Blackheath, William John Morrell, late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, Assistant Master, Auckland College, New Zealand, to Agnes Mary Shepherd, third daughter of John Henry Thucker, of 39, Granville-park, Blackheath, S.E., late of Bristol, and granddaughter of the late Rev. John Kingsman Tucker, Rector of Pettaugh, Suffolk and of the late Colonel James Edward Butcher, of the Madras Army.

TURNER—CORMACK—March 31, at St. Augustine's, Grovepark, Kent, Martin Newman Turner, 1st Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, eldest son of Charles Willis Turner, of Blackheath, to Ethel Mary, widow of Surgeon-Captain E. Cormack, Army Medical Staff, and elder daughter of John S. Hannagan, late District and Sessions Judge, Gonda, Oudh, India.

WATTS—GRANT—April 3, at St. Saviour's, Warwick-road, W., Charles Donald Watts, Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Charles W. P. Watts, Esq., (Bengal Civil Service), to Amy, youngest daughter of John Muler Grant, of 133, Sutherland-avenue, W.

DEATHS.

HUGHES—April 4, at Dunley, Bovey Tracey, General Sir William Templer Hughes, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps, aged 75.

KNYVETT—March 31, at 8, Pulteney-street, Bath, Laura Frances, widow of Colonel Frederick Knyvett, H.E.I.C. Service, aged 86.

LANCE—March 23, at Horsley Down, Canterbury, New Zealand, James Dupre Lance, formerly of the 8th Bengal Native Infantry, aged 68.

McADAM—April 6, in London, John Alfred McAdam, of the Marian Tea Company, Assam, in his, aged 46.

MORRIS—April 5, at St. Helier's, Jersey, Colonel Western George Morris, late of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, aged 64.

WATTS—April 5, at South Audley-street, Colonel J. G. Watts, Indian Staff Corps (Bombay), aged 61.

WOODMAN-HASTINGS—April 3, at Shuthonger Manor-House, Tewkesbury, Warren Hastings Woodman-Hastings, J. P. Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, aged 80.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAWNER—April 18, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain W. H. Chawner, 2nd Essex Regiment, of a son.

HEWETT—April 21, at Bangalore, the wife of J. C. Hewett, 1st Dorset Regiment, of a son.

STEVENSON—April 19, at Ahmednagar, Deccan, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. W. Stevenson, I. M. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAMERON—RICKETS—April 19, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. J. W. Cassells, M.A., Hugh Alan Cameron, Lieut., Royal Engineers, third son of Mr. J. D. Cameron, J.P. (late R. A.), of Lowwood, Ashford, Kent, to Violet Flora, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lancelot Ricketts, of "Beaulieu," Bangalore.

DEATHS.

CORBETT—April 15, at Allahabad, Henry St. Francis Patrick the dearly beloved son of Mr. M. and Mrs. E. Corbett, aged 6 years, 8 months and two days.

DAVIDSON—April 23, at Allahabad, Mary Martha, widow of the late Mr. J. Davidson, Assistant Superintendent, Alfred Park, Allahabad.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1897.

IT is proverbially dangerous to change horses when crossing a stream, but the Turkish Government rises superior to that consideration, and sends Ghazi Osman Pasha to take supreme command of the army operating in Thessaly. Marshal Edhem becomes Adjutant-General, and will "probably" have the command of the Eastern army moving on Larissa. The change seems to indicate that in the opinion of the Military Council at Constantinople, things are not going on quite satisfactorily at the seat of war, and that a change of Generals in the first ten days of the war may improve matters. Ghazi Osman was the hero of Plevna. He first hit upon the idea of turning the breech-loader to full account by supplying the common soldier with an unlimited number of cartridges, and telling him to fire them off in a continuous stream without moving his rifle an inch from the position in which it was laid by superior order on the ground in front of his shelter trench. Thus was created the mass-fire which mowed down the Russian battalions as they advanced to the assault, and gave Plevna a place in military history which it will never forfeit. Up to that time the one preoccupation of military men was to prevent the soldier from "wasting his ammunition," and leaving himself without a cartridge when the final tustle came. The dread of that denouement prevented Austria from following the example of Prussia and arming her infantry with the needle gun, with the result that at Sadowa the Prussian linesmen fired five volleys into the Austrian battalions for one that they received. The other military Powers, France included, after that object lesson adopted the breach-loader, but they one and all felt the peril of entrusting the common soldier with a weapon which tempted him to use up his cartridges at the moment the enemy came in sight. It was a revelation to them all—and especially to the amazed Russians—when Osman gave every Turkish soldier 200 rounds to begin with, and organised a service of mules and pack horses attached to each company to renew the supply from time to time during the fight. It would have been well for the Greeks if they had taken this hint from their enemy, and met the Turkish advance with a mass-fire from shallow entrenchments against which nothing can stand. Moltke, when consulted as to the best means of capturing the improvised position of Plevna, thus defended, could only recommend the creation of a series of Russian Plevnas at convenient distances from Osman's position. When the Ghazi surrounded, sallied forth, he was foiled by the device which he had turned to such excellent account. The Duke of Sparta and his staff rather plumed themselves before the commencement of hostilities on their resolve not to entrench themselves as mere Turks do, but to rely on the rapid evolution of the Greek light artillery operating in a very difficult country. The result has been that the slow moving deliberate Ottoman has fought his way to the immediate neighbourhood of Larissa, from which the Duke of Sparta is withdrawing his troops after spiking his fortress guns. The capital of Thessaly thus falls into the hands of the invader, who will have scored the first trick in the game. Larissa is not now for the first time the centre of important military operations. It was there that Cæsar assembled his army before marching to encounter the host of Pompey entrenched in an impregnable position at Pharsala. The Greeks are now concentrating their forces at Pharsala, where the Duke of Sparta has his head-quarters. Pharsala—the Turk will prefer to call it Tchatalja—is a town eight hours from Larissa, built at the foot of a steep and rocky hill, some four hundred feet high. Pompey kept his army out of danger on the rocky slopes of hills surrounding the plain on which Cæsar decided to give battle. By skilful manœuvring the great captain compelled him to leave the higher ground and destroyed his army. Pompey fled to Larissa after the loss of the battle and his army. We are apparently about to witness another battle on that famous plain. If the shade of Cæsar can revisit the scene of the epoch-making victory which gave him the empire of the world, will he help the Greeks or Ghazi Osman?

ONE of the most satisfactory indications of the tendency to reversion to normal health conditions in Bombay is to be found in the daily experiences of the medical staff engaged in the arduous work of examining passengers in outgoing steamers, ships, and native craft. The number of persons passing under the severe scrutiny of the Port Health Officer, Dr. McCartie, Dr. Crimmin, and their assistants, averages some two thousand per diem. The medical officers are much impressed with the undoubted improvement in the general health of those passing through their hands during the last fortnight. Quite irrespective of cases of plague which are now very rarely found amongst intending passengers, the number of persons suffering from fever is greatly reduced. On Saturday last when the P. and O. mail steamer Carthage was examined, only one person, a lascar, was told to stand aside. His temperature was 102·2, and he had no other unfavourable symptom. Until recently the average number of "suspicious cases" of fever amongst the crew was eight. The passengers show a similar improvement. The cases in which it was deemed necessary to supplement general examination by taking the temperature was considerable, and as a rule such cases were found to show fever ranging from 100° and 102°. On Saturday the highest temperature amongst thirty ladies was 99°5. Dr. Miss Bradley, who was engaged in the examination of the lady passengers, was as favourably impressed as Drs. McCartie and Crimmin with the genuine improvement in the health of the outgoing passengers. Seeing that this impression is derived from a daily experience of some 2,000 passengers, it is of considerable value. There is no reason to suppose that the improvement is confined wholly to the fourteen or fifteen thousand people who leave Bombay every week. It is reasonable to infer that the health of the population of the city at large is proportionately improving; an inference supported by the continually declining figures of mortality from all causes. For several days the deaths have rarely touched one hundred, and actually fell to seventy-nine. The average mortality in April of former years was eighty-eight. The registered deaths from plague have fallen to forty, to thirty, and to twenty-one. Deducting these, the total mortality from all other causes is very considerably below the average. Of course due allowance must be made for the reduced numbers of the population as compared with previous years. Seeing, however, that the streets are again crowded and busy, that the chawls empty a few months since are now filling rapidly, and that the returning exiles are accompanied by thousands of people with "famine stamped on their faces"—to use the words of one of the examining officers—the reduction in the total mortality cannot be wholly attributed to the depletion of the city by the great exodus. The improvement in the general health is the more noticeable and significant, seeing that a considerable proportion of those coming into the city have undoubtedly suffered from privation in the districts affected by the prevailing scarcity in the mofussil. Last week 175 persons landing at the Mody Bunder were found to be suffering from fever, and were detained under observation in the segregation camp at Mody Bay. The period of detention is two days, at the end of which the segregated are allowed to leave the camp if no symptoms of plague have developed and the fever is subsiding. The absence of any increase in the admissions to the hospitals shows that the 175 *detenus* stopped at the bunder in question were not suffering from plague, but from fever, the result of lowered vitality. Notwithstanding the addition of this undesirable element to the population, the general health of the city is clearly improving. Not only is the plague diminishing, but fever resulting from conditions which conduced to plague is also subsiding. It is eminently reassuring to know that influences, climatic or teluric, or both combined, are now replacing the unfavourable influences which have proved so fatal since August last. The improvement is patent when the total mortality fell yesterday to eighty-eight and the deaths from plague were only twenty-one. The end of that visitation is not yet, for there were thirty-four fresh cases. For these doubtless the unkindly north wind prevalent during the last couple of days is in part answerable.

THE annual report on Municipal taxation and expenditure in the Presidency for the year 1895-96 is relieved somewhat of the dullness which the reader is accustomed to meet with in these publications, by Mr. Lely's candid expression of opinion in regard to local self-government in India given in our last issue. It must be confessed that the classification made by the acting Commissioner of the Northern Division is a correct one, and it would be difficult for anyone acquainted with mofussil local self-governing institutions to find a Municipality which could not be put into one or other of the four categories into which he divides them. The belief that an official President is essential to the success of Municipal administration receives no support from Mr. Lely, for he puts in the foremost rank those Municipalities "which possess as President a native gentleman of influence and wisdom backed up by a fairly sensible body of commissioners, representing all classes." The Municipalities which can be thus classified are very few in number, and are mainly to be found in the larger towns. Next in order stand the local bodies which "contain two or three or more worthy men not yet of sufficient calibre for leadership, but who have acquired a liking and an aptitude for the position." These two classes correspond to the "good" and the "fair" Municipalities referred to in the Divisional reports. Next come the "indifferent," those which "depend absolutely for their success on the personality of the local Government officer—be he the Collector, the Assistant Collector, or the Mamlatdar." It may be remarked in passing that this spirit of absolute dependence is not always the fault of the Municipalities, for it sometimes has its origin in an overbearing masterfulness, and a want of the saving grace of tact on the part of the district officer. It more frequently happens, however, that it is absolutely essential, if any work is to be done, for the official President to keep a tight hand on the reins. As Mr. Lely says, too many of the native Commissioners regard the Municipal hall as an avenue to local notoriety, or as a school in which to practice the art of speechifying, and they think their work begins and ends there. The efficiency of an institution is best judged by its power to stand an exceptional strain. The outbreak of plague in many parts of the Presidency has imposed such a strain upon local self-governing institutions. The reports which reach us from the mofussil go to show that with a few noteworthy exceptions, the Municipalities have not borne the severe test in such a way as to indicate that the time has yet arrived when the extension of local self-governing powers will conduce to the public benefit.

In some cases the Municipalities have taken no steps at all for plague prevention or even supression, until compelled by the district officers to do so, and in others it has been deemed advisable to entirely supersede them. The plant of self-government is necessarily one of very slow growth in a soil where it is a modern exotic, and although improvements are noticeable in many places it will be a very long time indeed before the ideal is reached to which Mr. Lely refers when he quotes Mr. Chamberlain's words: "Local self-government is a matter of infinite detail and of personal supervision, of self-sacrifice and self-devotion." Indeed, there are Municipalities which are at the very opposite pole to this standard. And they form the fourth and last of Mr. Lely's classification. These exist in places where "the sole object of a strong section of the commissioners seems to be to bring Indian Municipalities into contempt. Their aim, so far as it extends beyond mere love of bickering and notoriety, seems to be to bring affairs to a deadlock and so discredit the official President and Vice-President." Mr. Lely remarks that such cases are rare in his division, and we believe they are also rare in other parts of the Presidency. But there can be no doubt as to their existence, and this state of things frequently has its origin in the ill-feeling existing between different communities of the same town. Thus to go no further from Bombay for an instance than Kalyan, we find that the Collector of Thana reports that the municipality of that town "has made itself conspicuous during the past year by its discord and litigation. There is a factious spirit in the town, and the elected members are inclined to band themselves against the nominated for no sufficient reason. There has been a clamour for a non-official President, and a certain clique have done all in their power to obstruct measures and annoy the Vice-President, Assistant-Surgeon Dadina." It may be expected that the Bill for the amendment of the Bombay District Municipal Act, which has so long been awaiting the approval of the Government of India, will give Government greater powers than they now possess in relieving from civic office commissioners who thus overlook the reasons for which the local bodies upon which they sit were legislated into existence.

THAT worthy

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, APRIL 23, MIDNIGHT.

News from the seat of war is arriving very slowly and at intervals.

Colonel Manos with a force from Arta is driving the Turks backward and has established his headquarters at Strevina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 23.

Edhem Pacha has been re-called, and Ghazi Osman Pacha will replace him in command of the Turkish Army operating against the Greeks.

FIFTY THOUSAND REDIFS CALLED OUT.

Fifty thousand Redifs have been called out to reinforce the Turkish troops on the Greek frontier.

CHANGES IN THE TURKISH COMMAND.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Ghazi Osman Pacha is to have supreme command of the Turkish Army, but Edhem Pacha has been appointed Adjutant-General, and will probably command the Eastern Army.

THE GREEKS CONCENTRATING AT PHARSALA.

ATHENS, APRIL 24.

It is semi-officially stated here that the Greeks are concentrating their forces at Pharsala, the evacuation of Tyrnavos and Larissa being inevitable.

EVACUATION OF LARISSA COMMENCED.

LONDON, APRIL 24, MIDNIGHT.

The Duke of Sparta has left Larissa for Pharsala, thus beginning the evacuation of the former place.

LANDING OF A GREEK FORCE IN EPIRUS.

The Greeks have landed at Saranta, opposite Corfu, and burned the provisions and munitions which were stored there for the Turkish Army operating in Epirus.

COLONEL VASSOS AND THE FOREIGN ADMIRALS.

Colonel Vassos, commanding the Greek forces in Crete, has sent a letter to the foreign Admirals in which he enquires whether the Powers are allies of Turkey as he has been ordered to attack the Turks.

GREEK ADVANCE CHECKED IN EPIRUS.

The Turks have checked the Greek advance in Epirus.

BLOCKADE OF CANDIA.

Latest from Crete states that the Cretans and Greeks are blockading Candia.

General Chermside has demanded further reinforcements.

Two fresh Italian battalions and a battery of artillery have arrived at Canea.

REPORTED RISING OF ALBANIANS.

It is reported at Constantinople that four Albanian battalions have mutinied and joined the Greeks.

OCCUPATION OF TURNAVOS BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Turks have occupied Turnavos and reached the outskirts of Larissa, which the Greeks have evacuated, having previously spiked the guns of the fortress and removed the artillery munitions.

The Greek retreat was quite orderly.

Edhem Pacha's victory is attributed to his cavalry.

ALBANIAN MUTINEERS THREATEN JANINA.

The Albanian mutineers stationed at Janina threaten the town, and the safety of the Christians if endangered.

ENGAGEMENT AT PIGADIA.

A Greek battalion was, last evening, engaged for four hours with a superior force of Turks at Pigadia, midway between Arta and Janina.

The result was indecisive. The Greeks lost 150 men in killed.

THE VISIT OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON TO DELAGOA BAY.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The visit of the British Squadron to Delagoa Bay is intended as a hint to Germany and the Transvaal that Great Britain is resolved to uphold the *status quo* in South Africa.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Craven Stakes run at Newmarket to-day :—

Guernsey	1
Kirkwall	2
Brigg	3

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Indian Famine Relief Fund now amounts to over half-a-million sterling.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Bombay Mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 25.

No date has yet been fixed for the first meeting of the Burma Legislative Council.

The nominations are not yet made, but it is expected they will be made early next month. Amongst four non-official members there will probably be one European.

OPERATIONS IN THE WA COUNTRY.

The work of Mr. Scott, Superintendent, Northern Shan States, who is out with an escort in the Wa country, is proceeding satisfactorily. Mr. Scott has entered into friendly relations with a number of petty Chiefs, and deposed one of them, the Chief of Loilon, who, after promising a friendly reception, took flight, and declined to meet our officers.

FINANCE INSPECTORS FOR SIAM.

Messrs. Graham and Giles, whose services, the *Gazette of India* notifies, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, go to Siam to fill the new posts of Inspectors of Finance. Their duties will be to travel about the country and introduce a simple system of accounts into District offices in Siam.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

The following further notifications are published :—

Home Department.—The Queen's Birthday will be kept on the 24th May.

Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn resigns the Civil Service. Mr. J. Stephens is appointed Assistant Bacteriologist to the Government of India.

Foreign Department.—Mr. J. Long, Civil Service, is appointed Assistant Secretary to the Foreign Department.

Public Works Department.—Mr. S. Luke, Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, retires.

FAMINE PROSPECTS.

The crop reports show no particular change. The numbers of those relieved have increased by a hundred and sixty-eight thousand.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, APRIL 24.

There were 10 cases, but no deaths recorded in the city of Poona, to-day, total mortality being 11, of whom there were 3 males and 8 females. Total number of cases up to date 1,945, and 1,399 deaths. In the Special Plague Hospital 10 were admitted, 5 cured, 7 died, and 189 are remaining. In the Hindu Hospital 1 died and 28 are remaining. In the Mahomedan Hospital 1 was admitted, 1 cured, none died, and 57 are remaining.

The usual military search party, divided in six sections, searched 4,299 houses, discovered 4 cases, and 1 corpse. Ten houses were fumigated and 53 lime-washed. The Municipal medical inspectors discovered two cases.

One imported case from Kolhapur was discovered on the railway station.

One plague case occurred near the Kirkee Boat Club.

APRIL 25.

There were 10 new cases recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 10.

In the Special Plague Hospital 6 were admitted, 5 discharged cured, and 11 died, leaving 178 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 2 were admitted, one discharged cured, 4 died, and 26 remain under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital 2 were admitted, 11 discharged cured, and 1 died, leaving 47 under treatment.

The Municipal doctors found 3 cases.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

MEETING AT MHOW.

MHOW, APRIL 24.

On the invitation of Mr. Dustoorji Kharshedji, a meeting of the Parsee Anjuman was held in the Agiary to-day, under the presidency of Mr. Dhunjishaw Cooverji, and unanimously voted an address of congratulation to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on his approaching departure to England for Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Diamond Jubilee, and wishing him every success there.

MEETING AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, APRIL 24.

A largely-attended public meeting of the citizens of Nagpur, of all classes, was held at the Macdonnell Town Hall, this evening, for the purpose of loyally and respectfully voting a congratulatory address to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The president, the Hon. Mr. Chitnavis, C.I.E., opened the proceedings with an eloquent and befitting address. Other eloquent speeches followed. Great enthusiasm prevailed. An address was unanimously adopted, and a committee formed to settle the preliminaries for celebrating the Diamond Jubilee. The meeting dispersed with three cheers to the Queen-Empress.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON. MR. BIRDWOOD.

By the English mail steamer of Saturday last, the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Senior Member of H. E. the Governor's Council, accompanied by Mrs. Birdwood, left this country in which he has worked for well-nigh forty years, doing excellent service that gained him the affection and esteem of its people. All his friends and admirers, who were in Bombay at this hot season, met him in the passengers' pavilion at the Apollo Bunder to wish him a pleasant voyage and a useful and prosperous life at home. The benches in the pavilion were loaded with baskets full of sweet-smelling garlands and bouquets of flowers, for presentation to the Hon'ble gentleman and Mrs. Birdwood ere they took their departure.

Among those present were : The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, General Gatacre, Captain Cahusac, Captain Chitty, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Dr. (Mrs.) Pechey-Phipson, Messrs. C. W. Chitty, W. C. Hughes, and Mrs. Hughes, Messrs. J. M. Campbell, C. I. E, R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., T. M. Filgate, J.W. Orr, A. R. King, Assistant Secretary to Government, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. A. F. Turner, Mr. Wood, I. C. S., Messrs. Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla, Collector of Income Tax, R. D. Setna, Registrar, High Court, Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Kazi Kabiruddin, Ghanesham Nilkant Nadkarni, Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, L. N Banajee, Janardhan Gopal Mantri, N. G. Chandavarker, Mr. and Mrs. Muljі B. Barbhaya, Mr. Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistree and family, Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Cooverjee Cowasjee Tavaria, Rahimtulla Khairaj, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, Oomer Jamal, Tribhowandas M. Nathubbhoy, Manekshah Jehangirshah, Dr. D. J. Mantri, Dr. Dhargalker, Messrs. B. E. Mody, P. C. Taraporewalla, Kallabhoy Luloobhoy, R. G. Daphtery, Babajee Kassinath, Bomanjee Ardasir Dalal, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Abdool Hoosein Adamjee Peerbhoy, R. D. Mowjee, Baburao Ramchandra, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood arrived about midday at the Royal Yacht Club, where they were met by H. E. the Governor, Sir Charles Ollivant, and a number of European friends. Shortly before 1 o'clock, accompanied by Sir Charles Ollivant, the new Member of Council, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Professor Muller, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hughes, and others, Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood walked over to the passengers' pavilion, where they were the recipients of many garlands and bouquets of flowers. After shaking hands with many of those present, they got into the Customs' steam launch and left the binder amidst prolonged cheers.

A salute of fifteen guns was fired in connection with the Hon'ble gentleman's departure.

A *Government Gazette* Extraordinary issued on Saturday evening, contains the following notifications :—

Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., has been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India to be a Member of Council at this Presidency in succession to the Honourable Mr. H. M. Birdwood, I.C.S., C.S.I., M.A., LL.D. (Cantab.), Barister-at-Law, on his vacating that office.

With reference to Government Notification No. 2163, dated 24th April 1897, it is hereby notified that the Honourable Sir Edward Charles Kayll Ollivant K.C.I.E., I.C.S., who has been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India to be a Member of Council at Bombay, has this day in the forenoon taken upon himself the execution of his office.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT WALKESHWAR.

ARREST OF THE SIXTH ACCUSED.

BINDA, the Purdasee, who is said to have taken part in the murder of Keshorbai and Moraji, at Walkeshwar, on the 4th instant, and who had since absconded from Bombay, was arrested by a detective havaldar of the Bombay police at Ulao, a village in Cawnpore District. Binda is the brother of Dwarkapersad Ajodhia, the third accused, who after his arrest made a statement implicating Binda and other two, who were subsequently arrested in Bombay. Soon after the murder Binda with his share of the booty left for Ulao, where the detective havaldar followed him and arrested him on Friday last. His house there was searched, and Rs. 100 in cash were found. The man is being brought to Bombay under police escort, and is expected to arrive to-day.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 9.

THE POWERS AND GREECE.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT signalised his return to Parliament after his severe attack of influenza by questioning the Government regarding their Cretan policy. Mr. Balfour informed him that Her Majesty's ministers represented to the Porte the advisability of withdrawing the Turkish troops, and without doubt that end would be eventually secured. No date could, however, yet be fixed, because there were not sufficient European forces in the island to protect Moslem non-combatants, or, indeed, completely to control armed irregulars. If it appeared necessary for the maintenance of peace the Government would not hesitate to join the other Great Powers in blockading Greece ; but in the meanwhile the Powers were making a joint declaration at Athens and Constantinople by which the maintenance of peace might, he trusted, be attained. The declaration was to the effect that in case of conflict on the Greek frontier the aggressor would be held responsible for all consequences of a disturbance of the general peace, to which the Powers attached the greatest importance, and that whatever might be the consequences of the struggle they would not consent to the aggressors deriving the smallest advantage from it. These statements gave more satisfaction to Mr. Balfour's supporters, who were in a very enthusiastic mood, than to Sir William Harcourt, for the Leader of the Opposition at once intimated that in order to secure a discussion on the situation of affairs, he would move an address to Her Majesty praying that the forces of the Crown might not be employed against the kingdom of Greece or the people of Crete. Mr. Balfour offered Sir W. Harcourt Thursday, but only on condition that he intended to raise a definite vote of censure upon Government. This undertaking, however, Sir W. Harcourt would not give, and as Mr. Balfour, with the unanimous support of Ministerialists and without much dissatisfaction from the more sober portion of the Opposition, stands to his guns, the Easter Holidays will come without a full dress debate on the subject. This morning's news, moreover, unless all the papers are too optimistic, points to a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. What has given rise to the prevalence of this hopeful feeling is the action of the much abused Ambassadors at Constantinople. Their Excellencies have, it seems, drawn up a scheme for the furture autonomous government of Crete. This scheme, it is said, will be submitted to the Cretan Assembly, which will be empowered either to ratify, alter, or suggest any other form of government acceptable to Cretans. It is assumed in the Turkish capital that the Greek proposal of a *plebiscite* is thus virtually accepted. Even the *Chronicle* admits that this scheme offers something like a prospect of peace, and that it contains the elements of a real solution. Lord Kimberley, speaking at a political gathering yesterday, urged that the only fair and sound policy for the Powers was to come to an understanding with the Government of Greece, and by that means to bring about the pacification of the Island of Crete. This is apparently what the Ambassadors at Constantinople think, and it is earnestly hoped that their proposals may shortly be translated into action. Some curiosity is felt as to what Lord Salisbury may be doing with reference to the withdrawal of the Turkish troops. An attempt to extract information on the subject from Mr. Curzon last night was not entirely successful. It is impossible, he said, to state at present when the withdrawal of the Turkish troops will take place, several of the Powers having expressed the opinion that the withdrawal of the Greek troops should be an antecedent step. The initiative, therefore, would appear to rest with the latter. The "Daily News," which has backed up Lord Salisbury throughout this Cretan crisis, and whose support was acknowledged by Mr. Curzon in his speech at Southport on Saturday, argues that the moment the powers have sufficient forces on the island to protect the Moslem Cretans in the towns, they ought to fix a day for the withdrawal of the Turkish troops.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S "LITTLE BILL."

The fullest particulars of the Eloff incident are those given in a telegram from the new British Agent in Pretoria to the High Commissioner. When he was in England last year this young gentleman did not show to very great advantage, but one hardly expected that he would have so far forgotten himself to use about the Queen language so bad that our representative in the Transvaal declines to repeat it. At the time Lieutenant Eloff was wearing the uniform of an officer of the Boer police, and this of course aggravates the offence. Perhaps he was led into this indiscretion, to use a very mild term, by the example set him by his illustrious grandfather in speaking at Bloemfontein of Her Masjesty as *een kwaje vrouw*—words, whatever their precise meaning may be, are admittedly not respectful or submissive. The Boers, notwithstanding their homely virtues of which their admirers are so fond of reminding the world, do odd things, and some people here are almost expecting that President Kruger will ask for the return of his "little bill" in order that he may add something for "troubles and cares" brought upon him by having to inquire into the unmannerly behaviour of his grandson on the Krugersdorp race-course. The full details of the Transvaal Indemnity claim are published and cause some amusement. As Mr. Chamberlain explained in the House some time ago, there are two accounts—one relating to a gross sum of £677,938-3-3, and the other to the demand for a million sterling for "moral or intellectual damage." In the former there are in all nine items as follows :—Expenditure for military and commando services in connection with the incursion, £136,733-4-3 ; Compensation to the Netherlands South African Railway Company for making use, in accordance with the concession granted to that company, of the railway worked by it during the commando on account of the incursion of Dr. Jameson, £9,500 ; Disbursements of surviving relatives of slain and wounded, £234-19-6 ; Annuities, pensions, and disbursements to widows and children of slain burghers, and to relatives of unmarried slain burghers, as also to wounded burghers, £28,243 ; Expenses of the telegraph department for more overtime, more telegrams on service in South African communication, more cablegrams, etc., £4,692-11-9 ; Hospital expenses for the care of the wounded and sick men, etc., of Dr. Jameson, £225 ; Support of members of the families of commandeered burghers during the commando, £177-8-8 ; Compensation to be paid to the commandeered burghers for their services and the troubles and cares brought upon them, £462,120 ; and Account of expenses of the Orange Free State, £36,011-19-1.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT.

A not unfriendly telegram agency reports that the situation at Pretoria is calmer ; and this seems to have something to do with the distrust that is again being manifested in some political circles at home at Mr. Chamberlain's attitude. The Conservative evening paper which has so energetically espoused the cause of the Uitlanders even goes so far as to brush aside "the brave words and sonorous phrases" of the Colonial Secretary and to express its belief that the "How is Mrs. Kruger ?" policy still holds the field. The journal referred to fears that despatches sent to President Kruger in the matter of the breach of the Conventions are probably very different in tone and temper to his heroic speeches, although the future of English rule in South Africa trembles in the balance. Mr. Chamberlain is told that it mainly depends upon him whether we shall see ere long between the Zambezi and the Cape a new Dominion, greater even than the Dominion of Canada —a confederacy of free States owning allegiance to the British Crown, but enjoying the thousand blessings of liberty and security which are indissolubly bound up with the "pax Britannica." If, trusting to the Imperial spirit of our people, he decides to pursue a strong and resolute policy in South Africa he may yet win an exceedingly great reward. If, on the other hand, he prefers words to deeds, and fails to rise to the greatness of the occasion, his place in history will be that of Lord North, who lost to England one of the fairest parts of her great heritage. In the Cape House of Assembly there has been a lively debate on the Transvaal imbroglio and a very powerful vindication of the local Ministry's policy by Sir James Sivewright. That minister declared that while the Government were determined to leave no stone unturned to preserve peace, war would be preferable to dishonourable peace. The Government, he said, would support the Transvaal when it was right, as they had done in the past, but not when it assumed a wrong attitude, as at present. Let President Kruger, Sir J. Sivewright added, grant what he was prepared to concede on the morning when he had news of the Jameson raid and all would be well. Peace would now best be maintained by plain open speaking. On a later day, the Chairman of the Afrikander Bond, Mr. Du Toit, gave notice of a motion. "That the best interests of the white colonists of South Africa would be consulted by the maintenance of peace between the European colonies and States." Thereupon Mr. Rose Innes intimated that he should propose the following amendment :—"That this House, deeply impressed with the gravity of the present condition of affairs in South Africa, and earnestly desiring to secure peace and establish mutual confidence in and between the various States and colonies, is of opinion that that end can best be attained by a strict observance of the terms of the Convention of London by both parties thereto, by the consideration and redress of the legitimate grievances of the South African Republic, and by the continuance of a policy of moderation on the part of her Majesty's Government." We are told that the desire of Mr. Du Toit and his friend is to frankly place a pro-Dutch anti-Rhodes policy before the electorate. "The present Ministry is, if possible, to be turned out, and the colony is to be given its chance of deciding at a general election which of the two policies it will espouse." Sir Henry de Villiers, it is supposed, will resign his position as Chief Justice in order to throw himself into the struggle as leader of the anti-Rhodes party, and it is recognised that he will be a formidable opponent. It is conjectured that Mr. Rhodes' hurried departure for the Cape is not unconnected with the possibility of an early general election which may be attended with momentous results.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INQUIRY.

The proceedings of the South African Inquiry on Tuesday, took an unexpected and exciting turn. When the Committee adjourned last Friday Sir John Willoughby was under examination. Instead of his examination being immediately proceeded with on Tuesday, Lord Lansdowne's private secretary appeared with two important letters. One of these letters was addressed by Sir John Willoughby to the Adjutant-General, Sir Redvers Buller, from Holloway Prison, and stated that the writer "took part in the preparation of the military expedition and went into the Transvaal in pursuance of orders received from the Administrator of Matabeleland, and in the honest and *bona-fide* belief that the steps were taken with the knowledge and assent of the Imperial authorities." He was informed by Dr. Jameson that this was a fact, and it was in these circumstances and on this information that he took in the other officers with him. The other letter was addressed by Sir Redvers Buller to Sir John Willoughby, and pointed out that the latter "allowed himself and others to be led into a serious offence by most erroneous information as to the attitude of the Imperial authorities."

These important letters having been read, Sir John Willoughby was recalled and cross-examined by Sir William Harcourt as to what the "honest and *bona-fide* belief" spoken of in his letter was founded on, and who were the Imperial authorities with whose knowledge and assent he supposed the raid to have been undertaken. Sir John absolutely refused to reply further than that he had derived his information from Dr. Jameson in private conversations to which he would not refer, and repeated his refusal after the Committee had deliberated for an hour in private and unanimously decided that he must answer. Thereupon the Committee adjourned until to-day, and in the meantime people speculated as to whether Sir John Willoughby's delicacy or obstinacy would land him in the Clock Tower. This morning Dr. Jameson was recalled, and his evidence paved the way for an explanation by Sir John Willoughby which saves him from further incarceration. Dr. Jameson in effect told the Committee that Sir John Willoughby was mistaken as to their conversations previous to the raid. Dr. Jameson never said, "in so many words," that he had obtained the consent of any Imperial authorities. But he was convinced that he would succeed, and prefectly certain that if he succeeded he would be forgiven for any technical breach of legality. He regretted the terms of the Holloway letter, but asked the Committee to believe that Sir John Willoughby wrote under a generous impulse with a desire to prevent his brother officers from being cashiered. In his further evidence, to-day, Sir John Willoughby said he did not wish to defend the writing of the letter in any way ; as to the version of his conversations with Dr. Jameson, witness' mind was after listening to the former's additional testimony "in somewhat of a jumble" and that he never drew any distinction as to what Imperial authorities were intended. Thus the sensational incident ended, and two other witnesses having been examined the "modern Star Chamber," as the outraged and deeply indignant *Globe* styles it, separated, not to meet again until after the Easter holidays.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FAMINE FUND.

Lord George Hamilton is about to be bombarded with a volley of questions that rightly or wrongly suggest dissatisfaction with the mode in which the funds subscribed for the benefit of the famine sufferers are being in some cases administered. At this evening's sitting Mr. Bryce asks the Secretary of State whether he is aware that dissatisfaction exists with the administration of the famine relief and the management of famine relief-works in the district of Cuddapore, in the Presidency of Madras, And whether he will cause to be published, or lay upon the Table of the House, the reports recently addressed to the Government of Madras on the state of the district by the Famine Commissioner and the Sanitary Commissioner. On Monday, Sir Seymour King is to inquire whether Lord George's attention has been called to the demand made by the Bengal Branch of the Famine Relief Fund on the Central Relief Fund for about one-third of the entire fund ; whether he has information that out of 51½ lakhs already distributed 11 lakhs have been assigned to Bengal, while the North-West Provinces and Oudh have received 17 lakhs ; whether on the basis of proportionate distress as revealed by the number of persons on relief-works, the North-West Provinces and Oudh would be entitled to 51·45 per cent. of the total receipts, and Bengal to only 12·75 ; and whether he is in a position to exercise any influence over the administrators of the Central Fund to secure that it shall be fairly and proportionately distributed. On the same day Mr. Birdwood (Conservative member for one of the Middlesex divisions) will invite the Indian Minister to explain why it is that the allowance sanctioned from 1st November 1896 as grain compensation to all Native employes (Government servants) in the famine-stricken districts, drawing 10 rupees per month and under, was not given to the recipients till the middle of March 1897 ; and whether any Government department is especially responsible for this delay in distribution.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES QUESTION.

Public interest in this matter has been stimulated by the intelligence telegraphed from India that people on your side are disappointed that Lord George Hamilton's scheme is not of a more drastic character. Here disappointment also exists, but it is still confined to the extremists of both sides, but I do not think that there is now any more chance than there was a week ago of the ministerial plan being debated in Parliament at the instance of the military element in the House of Commons or of the responsible leaders of the Opposition. If the question is raised it will be by Mr. James Stuart or one of his friends below the gangway, and they cannot do much unless Mr. Balfour affords them facilities, and this he is not in the circumstances very likely to do. It is some consolation to know that there was a mistake in the alarming figures sent to the *Times* last week by Earl Fortescue as to the spread of syphilis in England. The matter has been investigated by that well known medical authority, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, with the following result. Earl Fortescue's figures showed that in 1893, 499 deaths from the above cause were registered in England, and in the next year no fewer than four times that number (2,011). It appears that the smaller figures belong to London only, and the larger ones to the whole of England. So far from there having been any real increase in the registered mortality, there has been a slight reduction of it. Mr. Hutchinson declares that he is one of those who both hope and believe that the malady in question is declining both in prevalence and severity. There was another animated discussion in the lecture hall of the Royal United Service Institution yesterday, when Major C. B. Mayne, R.E., who has taken a prominent part in the controversy, read a paper from the point of view of an opponent of the Acts. He submitted that the prevalence of venereal diseases among our troops in India and its variations are the resultant of many factors, none of which are constant, and some of which have acted more strongly in some years than in others. Of these many factors, it appears to him, the least important one is that of the presence or absence of regulation, *i.e.*, of the compulsory lock hospital system in cantonments, with its registration and periodic surgical examination of women, and their confinement to hospital or expulsion from cantonments if found to be diseased. Space forbids my repeating here the facts he adduced to support his thesis, but I may mention that he cited the opinion of a former distinguished Sanitary Commissioner, Surgeon-General J. M. Cuningham, C.S.I., that the lock hospital system is calculated to do much mischief, in that it puts into the hands of the police a means of oppression and extortion, and is demoralizing to the soldiers themselves. In the discussion Colonel Keyser severely animadverted on Major Mayne's strictures relating to barrack-room life, while Sir Henry Cunningham condemned the attitude taken up by opponents of restrictive measures as irreligious, inconsistent, inefficient, and lacking in humanity. General Dashwood also spoke, and a subsequent speaker thanked him as he deserved to be thanked for the leading part he has taken in arousing the public mind. From a political point of view, however, the two most important speeches were those of Major Rasch, M. P., a supporter, and Lord Kinnaird, an opponent of the Acts. Major Rasch, who as an active politician appreciates more clearly than some people the necessity for compromise in these matters, said that the Government should be supported in what they have done. Lord Kinnaird said he and those who thought as he did were prepared to go a certain way, provided at the same time they saw that moral and religious and educational measures were honestly carried out as promised in the recent despatch. Surely the discussion might now stop until the new rules have had a trial unless the authorities in India are satisfied that the measures sanctioned by the Home Government are absolutely useless.

SOME GOVERNMENT PENSIONS.

A Parliamentary paper issued to-day gives some interesting particulars respecting pensions paid out of the Imperial Exchequer. Thus, for instance, the following retired Ambassadors each receives £1,700 per annum :—Lord Dufferin, Sir H. G. Elliott, Lord Augustus Loftus, Sir E. B. Malet, Sir A. B. Paget, and Sir E. Thornton. The pension of the ex-Minister in the United States—Lord Sackville—is £1,300, and the entire sum paid in the shape of superannuation allowances for diplomatic services is £31,742—some £8,000 less than is disbursed for consular services. The pension of our former Consul-General at Zanzibar—Sir John Kirk—comes under this head, and amounts to £1,337-15-6. The Colonial pensions are chiefly those of former Governors, among the pensioners being Lord Loch (£355), Sir Henry Norman (£666-13-4), and Lord Stanmore (formerly Sir Arthur Gordon) £1,000. Some of the superannuated Treasury officials have nice fat pensions. That of Lord Thring, the ex-Parliamentary draughtsman, is £2,000, but he has to support the dignity of a peerage. Lord Welby, however, has to do the same thing on a pension of fifteen hundred, or to be precise £1,541-13-4. The pension of another old Treasury chief, Lord Lingen, is £1,666-13-4. Lord Farrer, who is often spoken of as if he also had been one of the *creme dela creme* of the Home Civil Service, though he is of course a Board of Trade man, draws the comfortable though not excessive pension of £1,200, which is described like the pension of Lord Thring as "special." The late Public Prosecutor (Sir A. K. Stephnson) draws £1,750. Under the heading "Scientific Investigation, &c.," there is one, and only one entry, a paltry sum (£111-2-2) to the former Astronomer Royal of Scotland. No wonder the Manchester gentleman, Mr. Wilde has taken to France his munificent gift of £5,500 for the foundation of an annual prize in Science. They do some things across the channel better than we do, and this is one of them.

THE WEEK'S DEATH-ROLL.

Herr Johannes Brahms, the celebrated musical composer, died in Vienna, on Saturday morning, from liver-disease after many months' suffering. He was a great friend of Prof. Joachim, and those who were privileged to be present at the Popular Concert in St. James' Hall on Saturday afternoon could not fail to notice the deep impression the melancholy news had made on the famous violinist, who heard the sad news only a few hours previously. It is not easy to say what position the production of Brahms will exactly occupy in the future ; but there is little doubt at least that his chamber music will live. Indeed, as a competent writer observes, these splendid compositions more than any other branch of his work establish his position as the legitimate descendant of the great German masters, whose line appears to have ended with him. At the Popular Concert, on Saturday, one of the songs in the programme was Brahms' beautiful "Von ewiger Liebe," commencing

"Dunkel, wie Dunkel in Wald und in Feld
A bend schon ist es, nun schweiget die Welt."

I have never heard it rendered more sweetly or expressively than it was by Madame Blanche Marchesi, who in a comparatively short time has completely won the hearts of all London concert-goers. In this connection I may mention that the rapidly-growing ranks of English musical composers has suffered a loss this week by the premature death of Mr. Henry Erskine Allon, a young man of considerable promise.

Germany has also to mourn the death of Dr. Von Stephan, who as Minister for Posts and Telegraphs in the Fatherland enjoyed a reputation coextensive with the civilised world.

Other deaths announced are those of Sir Egbert Sebright, Bart. ; the Rev. Sir John Halford, Bart. ; Lady Lascelles, the much-respected wife of our Ambassador at the German Emperor's Court ; General Sir William Templer Hughes ; General Edward Roche, who served in the first Afghan War ; Colonel John Germain (Bombay Staff Corps) ; Colonel George Denham Cookes ; Colonel Charles William Paulet ; Major George Bartram, a distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers well-known in Simla and in other parts of India ; Rear-Admiral Dawson Tremlett, who did so much useful work as a naval officer that the failure to confer some decoration upon him would be remarkable if we were not accustomed to distinguished sailors being left out in the cold ; Commander Erroll, R.N., who succumbed to the effects of fever contracted in the Ashanti Expedition ; Mr. Thomas Hope M'Lachlan, a land-scape painter of some merit ; and Hugh Kirkcaldy, the professional golfer.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

WARD		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mld. & Lower Colaba	1	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	4	0	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvi	4	1	27
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	1	0	
	Dongri	3	0	
C	Market	1	0	9
	Dhobi Talao	0	1	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	1	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	1	1	24
	Tadwadi	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	0	1	
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	5
	Sewri	1	0	
	Sion	1	2	
G	Mahim	0	2	5
	Worli	4	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown	0	0	3
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road		0	17
	Wari Bunder		3	
	Jain		1	
	Dharavi Plague		0	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		2	
	Hindu Fever		2	
	Sion Road		0	
	Custom Road		0	
	Khoja		0	
	Churney Road		1	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Lohana		0	
	Dossa Osval		2	
	Parel		3	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Colaba Jamsetji Bunder		0	
	Colaba		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Chhatri Sarang		0	
	Nizampura		0	
	Bhatia		1	
	Port Trust		0	
	St. George's		0	
	Worli Plague		1	
Total.. ..		36	30	101

Total to date...11,810 10,114

The total mortality for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Sunday was 86. Deaths from plague, 21 ; new cases, 34.

The Plague Committee did not go on their usual tour of hospital inspection yesterday.

The Political Agent at Porbunder notifies that all passengers landing at Kathiawar ports are subject to six days' detention in the Observation Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday the number of persons that left Bombay and arrived in the city by sea and road was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 2,381 and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,831, making a total of 4,212 persons. Departures by sea 737, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,811, making a total of 2,548 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,664 persons.

In reference to the inspection of railway passengers recently instituted at Santa Cruz, we have mentioned the name of Dr. Pavri as the medical officer in charge. A correspondent informs us that Dr. Pavri shares the work of supervision with another medical officer, Dr. Satpute.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

INGENIOUS ATTEMPTS TO EVADE DISCOVERY.

At the house-to-house visitation by the Plague Committee in the Mandvi Ward, reported in our last issue, six parties were formed of justices, doctors, and special constables. The party consisting of Assistant Surgeon Rustomji Kapadia and Mr. Manockji Jamsetji Chandana, clerk, Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., found Bai Meghbai, aged 30, wife of Ragowji Topan, in the rear of the third floor of house No. 39/, situate opposite Mr. Kessowji Naik's Fountain, suffering from fever. Dr. Franz Murzban declared her to be a plague patient after due examination. This woman was sent to the Vussonji Tricumji's Hospital at Mandvi. On Saturday morning when Messrs. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Habibbhoy Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Dr. Dosabhoy K. Patell, and Constables Messrs G. Moses and M. J. Chandana were examining the chawls of H. H. Aga Khan, near Immamwada, Dr. Patell detected two Khojas attacked with the plague and at once sent them to the Khoja Hospital. The Mandvi Ward being very extensive in area, the justices and special constables have to carry on the visitation enegetically every day (including Sundays).

In No. 3 District as usual the justices began the visitation on Saturday, at 7 a.m., and visited more than 200 houses. Six cases were discovered, one sufferer being found concealed in a big box, a plank of which was taken out from behind for ventilation. He was discovered after a search of nearly an hour. A Khoja suffering from plague, and whose temperature was 104, was on the third floor. When the search party reached the third floor, he came down to the first floor. The party on its return discovered him seated on a chair, reading a book. The third patient was found in the same house concealed in the ceiling of his room. The fourth patient was a Hindu lady, who was sitting stretching her legs facing towards a window, and her daughter was seated behind combing her hair.

THE APPLICATION OF THE COLABA JUSTICES.

The Plague Committee have acceded to the request of the Colaba justices to be relieved of further inspection of that portion of their district which lies south of Sassoon Dock, which application was based on the ground that their services were no longer required for that portion of their work. Inspection in Colaba will be limited in future to Lower Colaba. One case was found in Grant Buildings on

sengers. The injury to the feelings of women is the trump card, and it is pretended that their modesty demands that they should be examined inside their carriages instead of having to come out. The complaints on this head have moved the Bengal Government to lay down a ruling on the subject. Women travelling in carriages of the saloon type, *i.e.*, first or second class, it is directed, shall be inspected inside the compartment; all others will have to get out and be examined in the screened enclosure provided for the purpose. It is absolutely impossible that crowds of passengers such as throng the third class carriages can be properly inspected while they are seated in the train huddled up in coverings and seated shoulder to shoulder perhaps; and if the examination is not to be a thorough one, all the expense and trouble that the arrangements have cost may be thrown away. The exception allowed by the Bengal Government, however, while it admits no risk, will spare the dignity of women of higher class, if any such happen to be travelling that way, which we should suppose must be a rare occurrence in these troubled times. There is unfortunately little doubt that the native third class passenger does suffer a great deal in the name of plague precaution at the hands of the police and other harpies of his own countrymen. But of all places where abuses are inexcusable it is a centre like Khana junction, where the elaborate arrangements are under supervision of a selected officer of the medical Department, and are a constant care both to the railway authorities and to the Bengal Government.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Friday show the following results:—

Paths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Nana	2	0
Bindhwar	1	0
Somwar	1	0
Shanwar	2	0
*Sakerwar	1	0
Sadashiv	3	1
Bhowani	2	0
Rawiwar	0	0
Ganj	0	0
Kasba	0	0
Ganesh	0	0
Munzalwar	0	0
Bamburda	0	0
Near Parbutti	0	0
Vetal	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Narayan	0	0
Raste	0	0
Residence unknown	0	0
Segregation	1	0
Previous attacks	—	7
Total	13	8
Total up to date 1935		1393

*Total mortality from all causes 12.—*Bombay Herald.*

SIND.

KARACHI, April 21.

It appears that the report of a case of plague being found in the Commissioner's compound previous to the 16th instant is not correct; but on that date a servant was found with fever and was under observation shed in the civil plague hospital, and on the evening of the 19th instant was pronounced *suffering from plague.*

To-day's search party searched the Serai quarter, finishing at the Morewether clock tower: two cases were found. The Civil plague hospital returns for midnight of the 20th instant show 88 patients remaining, 15 convalescent, 25 discharged cured, 3 deaths and 7 admissions.

Mr. Green left the Bufferin hospital on Monday; his was not a plague case.

KARACHI, April 22.

The plague returns yesterday showed 25 new cases and 15 deaths, raising the totals to 3,763 cases and 3,040 deaths. Again 14 quarters appear in the returns, including Old Town and Napier, which have been free of the plague for some time past.

The disinfecting party reports six cases in the Runchore lines to-day.

Another of the military plague volunteers is down with enteric fever, and was reported dangerously ill last night.

The present plague superintendents are Messrs. Winga'e, Tupper, Lawrence, Anderson, McKenzie, Cummi ng, Barker, Crouch and Forrest Brunton.

The returns to-day show 19 new cases and 20 deaths. The totals to date are 3,782 cases and 3,100 death. Eleven quarters are in the returns; the Lyari quarter still shows the highest mortality.

The plague hospitals report 128 patients remaining, 17 convalescents, 2 discharged cured, 8 deaths and 11 admissions.

THE CHARGE OF CONCEALMENT AT SURAT.

The following further evidence has been recorded:—Dr. F. E. Sherdiwala deposed on oath as follows: I am a qualified doctor of the Bombay Univer sity, and practise in Surat. On the 7th instant, I went with Dr. Bhaka to see Bhica. Drs. Edul Behram and Kher were with him. I went to the segrega tion hospital at Dr. Bhaka's request. On the morning of the 7th instant, he came to my dispensary, called me downstairs, and requested me to see a case with two other doctors. He did not say what the case was. We drove in a gharry. He told us nothing about the patient, so that our minds may not be prejudiced, and that we might diagnose the case ourselves. He gave no history whatever of the case at the time. We saw the Ganchi standing on the verandah, whom Dr. Bhaka pointed out as the man. We first put the thermometer in both his axillæ; both of them tallied, and showed a temperature of 98·4. We then made him move about, to examine his gait, and found it was not staggering, nor did he walk lame. I then felt his pulse; it was 90 per minute and of a healthy man. The respiration was 20 per minute, which showed he was rather excited. We then examined all the glands of his body, with the result that we found no enlargement nor any tenderness. His whole face was cheerful and lively. His eyes were lively-looking. We stripped him of all his clothes at the time. We examined his liver and spleen, which were quite normal. The patient was standing all the time. The tongue was moist and clean. He was put in a pucca building, which is used for people actually suffering from plague. The final result we arrived at was that the patient was not suffering from plague at all. After examining the patient, we gave a certificate. While we were returning, we saw Dr. Bhaida, who was coming from the opposite direction. He came down from his gharry. Dr. Edul Behram asked whether, in his opinion the Ganchi was suffering from plague.

By the Court: Buboes do not appear in every case. I took about ten minutes to examine the man. I have treated about four cases of plague, (Witness names them.) In all these cases buboes were present. It is not easy to distinguish simple fever from malignant fever. The patient was not suffering from giddiness. The pulse of a healthy man varies from 70 or 80. If the pulse is 120 I would have thought that the patient was suffering from plague. If the temperature is 99·2 and the pulse 120, I would think the patient was suffering from fever and excitement. Plague cases without bubo resemble bronchitis or pneumonia. If the temperature varies from 98·4 to 99·2 and pulse from 86 to 120, I would keep the man under observation, not as a suspected plague case, but as suffering from some heart disease.

Dr. Sherdiwala produced the note from Dr. Nariman, which was handed over to the court.

Dr. Dinshaw J. Edul Behram:—I am an L. M. & S. of the Bombay University, and have been practising in Surat for seventeen years. I went with Dr. Bhaka to see Bhika Juga. I examined Bhika at the hospital in company with 3 other doctors, at Dr. Bhaka's request. Dr. Bhaka said nothing about the patient. He only said, "I am going to take you to see an interesting case." I persisted in knowing who the patient was, or from what he was suffering, but he said nothing, because our minds would be biassed. When I went to the hospital I found the patient on the verandah. I took his temperature, which was normal, felt his pulse, the beats of which were 90; examined the neck and elbows; felt his arm-pits and groins, and found no swellings. I examined his abdomen, and found the condition of the liver and spleen normal. His tongue was clean and moist; his eyes were healthy looking. When we were going to Dr. Bhaka's dispensary, Dr. Bhaidas met us on the way. (The witness here was asked to state the conversation between him and Bhaidas, but he refused, on the ground that the conversation was confidential. After some arguments, the magistrate compelled the witness to give out the conversation, and he did so with much reluctance.) I asked Bhaidas why that healthy case was segregated, but he replied that he had removed the patient by the orders of Surgeon-Major Nariman. He (Dr. Bhaidas) said he did not suspect the man at all; that there were no symptoms of plague, but he removed the patient by the orders of Surgeon-Major Nariman, who was a plague authority. I went to Dr. Nariman, because on that morning had received a note from him. He (Dr. Nariman) asked me why I signed the certificate before seeing him. I replied that I did not find the patient suffering from plague, and I certified accordingly. He further said that Dr. Bhaka proved an obstacle when the man was removed, he was insulted by this, and he spoke words which he ought not to have said. He threatened Dr. Bhaka with a prosecution if he, within 12 o'clock, did not tender an apology. I extended the time to two. Dr. Nariman said he was annoyed when Barret came to call him, as he was engaged and had pressure of work which annoyed him. Acute febrile symptoms must be present in a plague case; shivering, rigour, chilly sensation, and high fever following these symptoms. Liver, lung, and spleen complications, vascular irritation, dry tongue, intense thirst—these are all the acute symptoms. It is not true that medical profession is still in dark as to the sure tests of bubonic plague. I would not suspect a man to be suffering from bubonic plague, even at this time, if the temperature varied from 98·4 to 99·2, pulse from 102 to 120. I have treated about five cases of plague. They were removed to the segregation hospital before these acts came in force. Glandular swellings were present in all these cases. I know of cases in which buboes do not appear. I have taken no notes of my examination. I know of one case in which a man is taken to the segregation hospital without having any plague, and that is the present case of Bhika Juga. I did not go and inform Dr. Bhaka myself as to the apology, but the other two doctors went as I had no time.

Re-examination: I found none of the febrile symptoms. I mentioned above in Bhica J. I have seen from fifteen to twenty cases of plague, but have treated only five. I have seen in most of these cases these symptoms.

By the Court: Sometimes the tongue of such a man (feverish) is healthy, sometimes not. I have an extensive practice and treat patients, but I keep no records but only the prescriptions. It is usual to ascertain the history of a patient from the family doctor, but in this case Dr. Bhaka specially did not tell the history, so that we may judge for ourselves.

The court rose at 5. Mr. Taleyarkhan gave a very effective speech on that day for one hour and a half, when it being 5 the court rose. Next day Mr. Taleyarkhan delivered a most interesting address for two hours and forty-five minutes. The magistrate promised to call Dr. Bhaidas and Surgeon-Major Nariman on the next day to contradict the statements of both the doctors if untrue. Surgeon-Major Nariman was not called at all to contradict the statements of Dr. Edul Behram and Sherdivala, but Dr. Bhaidas was recalled.

Dr. Bhaidas on s. a. said: I did not tell Edul Bahram, when he met me, that the case was not a suspected one of bubonic plague.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: Then you say that Dr. Edul Behram told a lie.

The magistrate objected to this question. Dr. Bhaidas was thrice dismissed, but was after all re-called and made to answer the question.

Dr. Bhaidas once went off without the court's permission. Mr. Taleyarkhan remarking that the witness seemed to be in a hurry to answer a question, simply by saying yes or no and to be in a hurry to leave the court.

Mr. Taleyarkhan: I'id, then, Dr. Edul Behram tell a lie on oath.

Dr. Bhaidas: Yes, he told a falsehood.

LOWER DAMAUN.

ARRIVAL OF SUPPLIES.

Several letters were received here on the morning of the 23rd inst. from Bombay friends and relatives who have for some time been most anxious to provide the starving people of Lower Damaun with necessaries of life, but were unable to do so owing to the British cordon, intimating the glad tidings that a steamer had left Bombay for Damaun, laden with provisions, and, in fact, Messrs Shepherd and Company's steamer Kaveri arrived that morning, bringing 30 sheep, 500 bags of rice, a quantity of wheat, kerosine oil, and match-boxes. It is not known whether the steamer contains any disinfectants and medicines, which are the first and most essential want of the people among whom plague is virulent and is carrying away about fifty souls every day. It is unfortunately not known what steps, as promised by the Dowager Queen of Portugal, have been taken to urge upon the British Government to soften the rigor of the cordon, and how soon the people may expect to be relieved from the most lamentable state they have been placed in for nearly two months. Parents have been denied the opportunity of either taking away their children from the hot-bed of plague-infected Lower Damaun, or even of going near them to provide them with proper medicines and nursing, or watch their dying moments and give them a decent burial, and such is the case between a husband and wife, and between an aged parent and his sons. Many a person has died, and is dying, more from the cordon than of plague, and unless the cordon is entirely removed, or at least its rigor softened, the destiny of the people of Lower Damaun is dismal.

Owing to the want of lymph the inoculations of Dr. Kalapesi could not be continued yesterday, but his Excellency the Governor sent an urgent, and, at the some time, very respectful letter to Dr. Kalapesi, asking him the terms of his remuneration if he was employed to carry on the inoculations in Upper Damaun. It may be inferred from this that his Excellency has either from his own knowledge of the result of nearly 2,000 inoculations in Lower Damaun, or under the advice of Dr. Virgilio Poares, who himself carried on inoculation, and seems to believe in its efficacy, that of Dr. Viriato Pinto, who got himself inoculated by Dr. Kalapesi, has obtained faith in Dr. Haffkine's serum and no more believes inoculation infectious. Dr. Kalapesi, however, sent immediately a courteous reply, stating that Dr. Haffkine had placed his services at the disposal of Shet Sorabji Manockji Dadabha, and that if his Excellency desired to engage him to serve the Portuguese Government, he should apply for that purpose to Dr. Haffkine himself.

The sudden closing of the inoculations in the Government school, yesterday, and the absence of Shet Sorabji at his Pedhi to prescribe medicine to the people until three o'clock in the afternoon, alarmed the people as to the health of their benefactor, but their minds were set at rest when they learnt that it was nothing more than a severe headache, resulting from the reinoculation, that had confined Shet Sorabji to bed.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Britannia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, with the overland mails of the 9th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Amery, Lieut H
Arkell, Mr, Mrs and child
Beasley, Mr R C
Bowden-Smith, 2nd Lieut
Biggs, Mr Ashley
Bessley, 2nd Lieut J C M
Clarke, Miss J B
Colvin, Capt
Clayton, Lieut E R
Chatterton, Mrs
Eliot, Lieut Col E O
Edwards, Lieut E L P
Freeman, Lieut
Head, Capt
Hunt, Lieut A E
James, Lieut C A
Jameson, Mr and Mrs
Lovell, Miss
Marriott, Lieut A
McEwen, Lieut J S
Monteith, Maj J
Miller, Sir, Lieut Col
Menasse, Mr R
Oldman, Lieut R G F
Pronger, Mr and Miss
Peregrine, Mrs
Pepys, 2nd Lieut D
Ryan, 2nd Lieut C F
Richards, Lieut W P
Rennie, Lieut P A F
Steele, Lieut G E B
Urquhart, Lieut E Q M
Walker, Miss
Watson, Lieut O C
Willis, Lieut R H
Waitman, Lieut R H
Waitman, Mrs and infant
Young, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Baden Powell, Lieut Col
Bethan, Capt
Beveridge, Mrs
Bousfield, Lieut
Champion, Mr H B
Clarke, Mr, Mrs and child
Cleghorn, Dr
Dyke, Lieut and Mrs
Garcia, Dr B N
Gass, Mr H
Gordon, Mr Evans
Gordon, Mrs Evans
Greaves, Mr
Grimes, Mr A Y S
Hanson, Mr C O
Johnston, Mr G
Mackay, Mr and Mrs
Moir, Mr C F
Ogilvie, Maj N S
Olivant, Sir E C K
Renn, Mr J
Sweeting, Miss
Williams Capt

FROM TURX.—Burrard, Capt T J.

FROM ADEN.—Wise, Mr C B.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

THE Bombay Government having sanctioned the opening of this line to passenger traffic as far as Talod (some 33 miles from Ahmedabad) a service of trains, it is proposed, shall commence on the 1st May and be worked in connection with the down B. B. and C. I. Railway Mail, and the up Mixed trains from Wadhwan and Rajputana in the morning, and with the B. B. and C. I. Railway up Mail, and the R. M. Railway down local Mixed train in the evening.

THE 5th Gurkhas moved into camp at Baradam on the 17th April, two miles below the old 3rd Gurkhas camp at Liarat, and commenced clearing the road across the Lowarai Pass. The Sappers and Miners are making a new suspension bridge across the Shishi river, near its junction with the Chitral River. During the 18th and 19th April a good deal of snow has fallen on the hills near Drosh including the Lowarai Pass range.

ON the whole, the Indian tea industry has good reason to be pleased with the progress that has been made with the American propaganda. The General Committee of the Tea Association is of opinion that Mr. Blechynden's versatility in striking out new modes of attracting attention to British-grown teas, and also in adopting constantly changing styles of advertisement deserves every commendation. The Indian tea taken by America has gone up from 1,342,321 lbs. in 1891 to 5,205,405 in 1896. Ceylon tea has advanced from 991,981 lbs. in 1891 to 4,268,614 in 1896. The General Committee, therefore, fully agree with the Committee in London that there should be no relaxation in the effort to win the American market, and it instructs Mr. Parsons to ask for further contributions from gardens on the same basis as last year, viz., at the rate of four annas per acre on the area under cultivation, and half an anna per maund on the production. The amount subscribed last year was Rs. 1,03,674-8 as against Rs. 92,575 in 1895. This included as in the previous year liberal contributions from the two Planters' Associations in Travancore.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S DIAMOND JUBILEE AND THE PARSEES.

ADOPTION OF A CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

A LARGE and representative meeting of the Parsees was held in the Albless Baug, last evening, under the presidency of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., C.I.E., to vote an address of loyalty on behalf of the Parsee community to her most gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, in June next. The spacious hall of the Baug was packed with members of the Zoroastrian community. Shums-ul-Ullama Jevanji J. Mody, the secretary of the Parsee Panchayat Fund, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, in opening the proceedings, said:—Gentlemen,—Auspicious occasions like that of the coming Diamond Jubilee of her Majesty—cheers, for which we have met to-day, occur very rarely. It is true that many illustrious Kings and Queens have ruled for long periods over the British Empire. But no King or Queen has ruled so long as the Queen Victoria—(loud cheers)—the length of the period of a sovereign's reign is not in itself a sufficient cause to draw the general attention of the people to the sovereign. Rather than look to the long period of a sovereign's reign we should better look to the advantages of that reign and to the personal sterling good qualities of the sovereign. (Hear, hear.) When we look to all these circumstances, we find that the glorious reign of her gracious Majesty is one that attracts the mind of the people from all points of view. It appears, therefore, fitting that on the coming occasion of the Diamond Jubilee for the completion of sixty years of her Majesty's reign, we must do something to express our humble appreciation of her good rule, to show our gratitude for the numerous advantages that have accrued to us from her illustrious reign and to pay, with feelings of dutiful loyalty, our humble homage at the foot of her Majesty's Throne. We, Parsees, take pride in being considered as her Majesty's Indian subjects, and, as such, we live in peace and friendliness with our other sister communities of India and enjoy, in common with them, the many blessings of her Majesty's good rule. (Cheers). But among the various communities of her Indian subjects we occupy a peculiar position. In the words of a former well-known Governor of Bombay our "position is unique—a handful of persons among the teeming millions of India, and yet who not only have preserved their ancient race with the utmost purity, but also their religion absolutely unimpaired by contact with others." (Cheers.) The rule of our Zoroastrian Emperors has been over, and that for ever. There is no Zoroastrian Kingdom, large or small any where, on the surface of the earth which could remind us of our past Zoroastrian Empire. The other Indian communities have also lost their past rule, but they have still some prince or potentate as their co-religionist to whom they can point as a ruler. They have their Rajas or Maharajas, Shahs or Ameers, Khedives or Sultans, to whom they can look to with some feelings of pride for help in times of difficulty. But since the fall of our ancient Persian Empire, we, Parsees, have no Zoroastrian Prince or potentate to look to with any feelings of joy. The banner of the ancient Zoroastrian Empire that has once been lowered over what was once our dear old Iran has never been hoisted again, not even in an humbler way under a petty Zoroastrian prince or Sardar. Under these circumstances all our hopes and ambitions are centred in the British rulers of our adopted country. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The hospitable shores of India had given a kind protection to our ancestors on their coming here from old Iran. The old Indian ruler had extended to us a hand of sympathy. Even some former Mahomedan governors had shown friendliness to us and had given to some of our Parsees responsible posts of confidence. Some Hindu Rajas and Mahomedan rulers even now do such acts of friendliness and entrust responsible posts of confidence to some deserving members of our community. We all remember the many kind past and present acts of kindness towards us. But after this grateful recognition of these several acts of kindness, we say, without hesitation, that for our present prosperity and for our present state of progress, we are greatly indebted to the British Raj. (Loud cheers.) British rule has conferred upon us many blessings. Even laying aside for a moment the consideration of the other advantages of that rule, a good constitutional tournament with the accompanying stability of its rule is the greatest of all blessings is the most important of all gifts that the British rule has conferred upon us. This blessing has greatly paved the way of the progress of our community. (Hear, hear.) However hard-working, intelligent, and industrious a community may be, if it has not, proper fields to work in with peace and tranquility, half the good results of its hard work, intelligence, and industry are lost. The British Raj has given to India and to us Parsees a stable good government and therewith peace and protection of life and property. (Cheers.) Our Parsee community has, with other sister communities, taken full advantage of this great blessing of the British rule and has under the benign influences of good religion and pure Aryanian blood, made a great progress. Thus, it is upon the progress and prosperity of the British rule that our prosperity and progress depend. It is with the interests of the British power that our interests are greatly united, and it is with their destiny that our destiny is closely bound up. If we fail on a fitting occasion like this present to show our gratitude and loyalty to such a Government, we shall be said to be failing in our duty. But when we look to the fact that the benefits we derive under the British rule have manifoldly increased since the day when her Gracious Majesty placed her auspicious foot upon the throne of Britain, and when we look to the fact that the reign of our Queen, but as the woman of women, as a good mother, a good wife, in short as a model of what a good woman should be; and when we consider the examplary life that she has led and leads presenting to her millions of subjects a picture of good spotless life worthy to be imitated, we feel it incumbent upon us to pay homage at the throne of her Majesty and to give an humble but heart-felt expression of loyalty to her person and throne. (Loud cheers.) Laying a side the past instances of her Majesty's expressions of sympathy in the grief of out country, take the recent two cases of famine and plague. She has grieved with us in our grief, has rejoiced with us in our joys. So, on an occasion like that of the completion of her Majesty's sixty years of rule, by our expressions of our profound respect for her Majesty's person and throne, we will not in the least and to the honour and position of a sovereign over whose Empire the sun never sets, but we will be honouring and gratifying ourselves with the notion that we are doing our duty (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Jeevanjee Mody then read to the meeting telegrams, expressive of loyal sentiments for her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and wishing God-speed to Sir Jamsetjee, who is leaving Bombay shortly to present the address, on behalf of the community to her Majesty, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee. The messages were received from Calcutta, Madras, Cawnpore, Nagpur, Poona, Baroda, Baltora, Indore, Broach, Udwara, Damaun, Secunderabad, Satara, Gandevie, Neemuch, Rajkot, Ahmednagar, Malableshwar, Ajmere, Akola, Mhow, Jahabordi, Sholapur, Samoda, and other parts of India, where Parsees are living. Letters were also received from Baroda, Khergaum, Belgaum, Bilimora, Bulsar, Lucknow, Bardoli, Khambat, Mahuva, &c.

Mr. K. R. Kama proposed it was the unanimous desire of the meeting that an address, suitable to the occasion of the Diamond Jubelee, be presented to her Majesty the Queen, on behalf of the Parsee community.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Mody then read the following address:—

In the Name of Dadar Ahura Mazda.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Alexandrina Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India.

May it please Your Imperial Majesty.—On the auspicious occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of your Majesty's glorious and illustrious reign, we, the Parsee community of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, through our distinguished chosen representative Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., beg to approach your Majesty, with respectful feelings of affectionate loyalty, deep attachment, and profound allegiance to your Majesty's person and throne, and to tender our humble and sincere congratulations to your Majesty on the completion of the sixtieth year of your Majesty's glorious, prosperous, and happy reign.

We feel proud to count ourselves among your Majesty's Indian subjects. Though we have made India our home and adopted it as our country, our position among its teeming millions is unique. We live as a separate and distinct community, following the ancient religion of our fatherland of Iran, and observing our ancient manners and customs. Upon the fall of the ancient Zoroastrian Empire of Persia, about twelve and a-half centuries ago, we were driven to the foreign but hospitable shores of India, where, after several vicissitudes of fortune, we have, at last, settled down to a quiet, contented, peaceful, and prosperous life under the benign protection of the British Raj, with whose interests and destiny we consider ours to be closely bound up. Our unswerving allegiance is therefore due to the British Raj, with whose advent to India may be said to commence the prosperity of the Parsee community. So great is the faith with which the Parsees have looked to the power, strength, and stability of the British Empire, ruled over by your gracious Majesty, that they have followed the British flag wherever it has been borne in your Majesty's dominions. Where the British army has marched and the British flag has been unfurled, there have Parsees accompanied it with their goods and property as merchants and traders in pursuit of commerce.

It is a retrospective view of the past condition of our adopted country that endears more and more to the heart of the people the British rule under your Majesty. The former insecurity of life and property, the former loss of life in times of famine and sickness, the former uncertainty of good government and parmanent rule, have become events of the past, and have been replaced by security, prosperity, and good government. Your Majesty's illustrious reign of sixty years has been an almost unbroken period of prosperity and progress; and we, your Majesty's Parsee subjects, have had our fullest share in the enjoyment of these inestimable advantages of your Majesty's rule. Our community has shared in a marked degree during that period in the material, moral, and social progress of your Majesty's Indian subjects.

Among the different causes that have endeared the British rule to your Indian subjects is the freedom with which they are allowed to follow their religious creeds and to observe their own customs and manners. To our community, "a people who have chosen to relinquish their venerable ancestors' homesteads rather than abandon their ancient religion," this freedom has been of inestimable value.

One of the most important features of your Majesty's reign is the advancement of education throughout the whole country, and the Parsees have taken no small advantage of that great blessing. It is, as it were, to express their grateful appreciation of this noble gift that several of the members of our community have founded educational institutions, most of them available for all communities without distinction of caste or creed, the land being taken by the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, whose revered name is still held in great veneration by the whole community as a great philanthropist.

The purity of your Majesty's noble life, the feelings of charity which have guided your Majesty, and the sympathy and love which make your Majesty's heart beat with those of the poorest of your subjects, all these have enhanced our feelings of affection and dutiful respect to your Majesty's person, whilst the justice of the British rule in your Majesty's great and extensive Empire has strengthened our allegiance to your Majesty's throne. The motherly affection with which your Majesty has always regarded the people of India, sympathised with them in their griefs and rejoiced with them in their joys, has won for your Majesty the hearts of your people, among whom the Parsees yield to none in their deep affection for the person and throne of their gracious Sovereign.

It is, therefore, with profound feelings of gratitude, affection, and loyalty, that we beg to approach your Majesty on the happy occasion of the completion of this eventful period of your Majesty's long reign and to pay homage to your royal person and throne. In this homage of loyalty to your Majesty's person and throne our co-religionists in other parts of your Majesty's Indian Empire have desired to be associated. What Zoroaster wished for our King Gustasp, the then ruler of our ancient fatherland of Iran, we, your Majesty's loyal Parsee subjects beg leave to wish for your Majesty, viz.,—

May Your Majesty live a happy life.
May Your Majesty live a glorious life.
May Your Majesty live a long life.
May your male subjects live long.
May your female subjects live long.
May your children live long.

May you be as powerful as the sun, as luminous as the moon, as brilliant as fire, as observant as Mithra, the angel of light, and as victorious as Sraosha, the angel presiding over the commandments of God.

On the motion, of Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, seconded by Mr. J. C. Jamsetji, the address was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Kabraji, seconded by Mr. D. D. Chichgar, it was resolved to request Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., the leader of the community, to sign the address as chairman of the meeting, and to present the same to her Majesty.

Resolutions were then passed thanking the trustees of the Fund for convening the meeting, and the owner of the hall for allowing its use for the meeting.

The proceedings which were conducted in the Guzerati language, lasted for about an hour and a-half, during the course of which sentiments of great loyalty and affection to the Queen were freely expressed. Some of the speakers said that the Parsees had reason to be happy and prosperous as under the British sway, and that if they were themselves the rulers of country they would not have been so much better off than under the benign British Government.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, who said that he considered it a great pleasure and privilege to personally lay the address at the foot of the throne.

The proceedings then terminated, three cheers being given for Sir Jamsetji and Sir Dinshaw Petit as they left.

GRIEVANCES OF BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President of the Bombay Presidency Association, has received the following reply from the Government of Bombay, to the memorial forwarded by him some time ago on behalf of the inhabitants of Bombay regarding the grievances of the British Indians in South Africa:—

Political Department,
Bombay Castle, 17th April, 1897.

From S. W. Edgerley, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Bombay: To the Honorable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter, dated the 21th November 1895, with which you forwarded a memorial from certain inhabitants of Bombay regarding the treatment of British Indians in South Africa, I am directed to inform you that the memorial has been transmitted to the Colonial Secretary for consideration.

2. I am at the same time to inform you that the Secretary of State is unable to accept the views stated on page 4 that the state of the Indian immigrants is one of "perpetual indentures" which causes perfonge by near to slavery." The conditions were settled between the Government of India and two delegates who were deputed from Natal for the purpose. The protection and fair treatment of the emigrants are assured, and there is no reason to suppose that any of the indentured Indians are not treated in accordance with the stipulations upon which they have been engaged. It is true that the revised contracts require all labourers to return to India on the termination of their indenture, but they are under no obligation to accept service on that condition; they are not allowed to re-engage for a longer period than two years and whenever their engagement or re-engagement comes to an end they are provided with a free passage back to their country.—I have, &c.,

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Secretary to Government.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H M Kisch, B C S	Capt F Rennick
Mr G Godfred, B C S	Lieut A B Murray
Mr G F Mathew, C I E, B	Lieut W J Cotes
Mr H B Harrison, B	Lieut A H Cunningham
Mr J Pearce, B	Lieut A S Capper
Mr E A W G McDougall, B	Lieut B M L Broadhurst
Mr G McCorkell, Bo C S	Surg-Major A R W Sedgefield
Major J R Sandwith	Hon Lieut H A Adutt
Capt C F G Young	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G E Godber, B, 3 mos	Capt A W Cripps, 6 mos
Mr A Weston, B, 6 mos	Lieut P Greig, 1 day
Mr R G Macdonald, B, 6 mos	Lieut C R Rowsell, 6 mos
Mr G W Lane, M, 3 mos	Lieut A R S Warden, 4 mos
Mr E P Close, Bo, 2 mos	Surg Lieut Col S B Halliday, 1 day
Major H W E Georges, 21 days	Surg Lieut H M Moore, 4 mos
Major A Montanaro, 5 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G F S Christie, B C S	Mr H Ellis, B
Mr W Spencer, B	Mr A Bewlay, M
Mr L W Hollis, B	

THE Musketry returns furnished by the Burma Battalions of the Madras Army for the year 1896-97 are said to show a wonderful stride in advance, and testify to the interest taken in shooting by the Commandants and Officers of the Corps concerned, and indeed by all ranks. The 7th Burma Battalion stationed at Fort Stedman, which was only raised 3½ years ago, and is composed of Sikhs and Punjabis, is almost at the head of the musketry list of the Madras Army, as far as is known, while the 4th and 5th Burma Battalions have beaten nearly all the Madras Corps, the 26th Regiment M. I., which is however stationed in the Bombay Presidency at Belgaum, being apparently the only unit that has not succumbed to some of the Burma Battalions in the contest for the Adjutant-General's Challenge Shield.

THE "Pioneer" writes:—In his speech before the local Legislative Council at Lucknow on Wednesday, last Sir Anthony MacDonald blessed Papa Westland, as Mr. James would call him, for his generosity in connection with the famine, and at the same time took the Government of India to task for the stinginess with which the Provinces had been treated in late years in the matter of the provincial contract. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has been loudest in denunciation of this niggardliness, but he has apparently less reason to complain than the Government of these Provinces which, with a much smaller population, contribute more than Bengal to the Imperial exchequer. As regards the agricultural outlook the Lieutenant-Governor expressed himself in very guarded terms. We may, he thinks, expect the numbers on relief works to increase gradually until the kharif, and next month he estimates that a million and a-half will be employed. Further developments depend on the timely advent of the monsoon."

HEALTH OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

A MEETING was held at the *Royal United Service Institution* yesterday (April 8), under the presidency of Col. A. G. Rapper, A. Q. M. G., when a paper was read by Major C.B. Mayne, R.E., on the subject of the health of the Army in India. The title of the paper was "How far past Legislation has proved effective in securing the Health of the Troops in India, with Suggestions as to future Legislation on this important Subject." The meeting lasted nearly four hours, and great interest was taken in the proceedings.

The Lecturer said that, so far as he could see, the prevalence of venereal diseases among our troops in India and its variation were the resultant of many factors, none of which were constant, and some of which had acted more strongly in some years than in others. Of these many factors it appeared to him on the strongest evidence, that the least important one was that of the presence or absence of regulation —i. e., of the compulsory lock-hospital system in cantonments, with its registration and periodic surgical examination of women, and their confinement to hospital or expulsion from cantonments if found to be diseased. The great rise in the prevalance of venereal diseases in Bengal after the outbreak of the Mutiny was officially stated to be due to the large influx of new and inexperienced troops among whom was a very high percentage of young men. The British troops in Bengal rose from 21,000 in 1857 to 71,000 in 1858, and in 1858 there were among them 16 per cent. of young men under twenty years of age. As the establishment and the percentage of young men fell after the Mutiny was put down the prevalence of the disease fell almost simultaneously. And here it must be noted that up to 1872 the conditions of service of the British troops in India changed but very slightly. After glancing at the record of the trouble, as affected by short service and famines, the lecturer pointed out that the increase in the proportion of young men was usually due to lowering of standards of recruits, and acted in the direction of increasing the prevalence of disease, especially when the men were almost instigated to immorality by the official provision of means for it. The closing of fifteen lock hospitals in 1855—owing, as it was officially stated, to the unsatisfactory reports of the working of lock hospitals in India"—combined with the sudden return of their uncured inmates into their respective local communities would probably have had some effect in causing the rise in the prevalence of disease in 1856-58, but not to the full extent claimed by some, for in 1858 the C. D. Acts were nominally repealed, and a new Act was brought into force in January, 1860, which, if it had any effect on the fall of 1861, did not prevent a rise in 1860. And further, an official inquiry made in 1893 proved that the lock-hospital system was actively in force although supposed to be repealed. The official reports on these statistics showed that from 1805 to 1868 very hopeful opinions were uttered for the future; but after that we found it recorded, with almost wearisome reiteration, that the lock hospitals had failed to produce any reduction in the prevalence of disease, and in 1876 and 1877 the insecurity afforded by surgical examinations was pointed out, and it was questioned if the system was not injurious on that account. But with the successive records of failure the cause of failure was ever the same, the prevalence of clandestine immorality in the native community, among whom disease was terribly rife. Surg.-Gen. Cunningham, who was Sanitary Commissioner in the Government of India from 1869 to 1885, was of opinion that the lock-hospital system was calculated to do more harm than good, in that it put into the hands of the police a means of oppression and extortion, and was demoralizing to the soldiers themselves. It was also frequently noted that the evil was a moral one and could only be effectively dealt with by the moral elevation of the soldiers—that was, by improved means. The extraordinary variations in the annual statistics for the same station, and in those for different stations for the same year, pointed to the conclusion that very much depended on the moral tone of the various units located in the various stations. This conclusion was enforced by the startling changes which were observed in the statistics for disease in our foreign stations outside of India, especially when their units comprising the garrisons, which were usually small, changed. The lecturer concluded by emphasising the statement that the problem was a social and moral one at basis, and could only be effectively dealt with by social and moral means.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Cuningham said that if he might venture to give Major Mayne and those he represented a piece of advice, it would be not to be quite so sure that the religion and morality were all on their side. (Cheers.) He had a letter there from the Rev. Mr. Janes, who had gained the V.C., who wrote, "I feel very strongly that a great wickedness was done in carrying that resolution of 1888 into effect." He (the speaker) condemned the attitude taken up by Major Mayne and those who agreed with him on the ground that it was irreligious, inconsistent, inefficient, and lacking in humanity. (Cheers.) Gen. Dashwood said that in 1880 new cantonment rules were brought into force, and in 1891 and 1892 no doubt reduced the disease and gave a certain amount of protection. Major Mayne had asked why if those rules did so much good in 1891, they did not do so in 1895. The blue-book said that they did not come into force until the close of that year, and therefore could not have the ameliorating effect referred to.

Lt.-Col. Stanhope Holmes gave statistics to prove the ravages of the diseases in his own regiment in the autumn of last year, and expressed the thanks of all ranks in that regiment to Genl. Dashwood for the part he had taken in drawing public attention to the importance of the question.

Major Rasch, M. P.,

THE GREAT POWERS AND GREECE.

THE *Times'* Paris correspondent says it is affirmed that the Sultan has addressed an autograph letter to the Russian Emperor expressing his satisfaction at the energy with which the Tsar has defended, and has succeeded in getting the Powers to adopt, the principle of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The *Standard's* special correspondent at Canea reports that the Foreign Admirals at Suda, instructed by their respective Governments, held a conference, on April 5, to settle the details of a blockade of the Gulf of Athens. An agreement was arrived at on most of the points discussed, but Admiral Canevaro, the senior officer on the station, intimated that he had received instructions from Rome that, while participating in the blockade, he was not to act as Senior Admiral in command of the International Fleet.

On April 6 the Powers presented at Athens and Constantinople Notes intimating that the aggressor in any hostilities would not be allowed to derive any material benefit from victory, or be entitled to protection if defeated.

At Athens, on April 6, great excitement prevailed, the National Fete being celebrated with more than ordinary enthusiasm. The King and the members of the Royal Family and the chief officers of State attended the ceremonies in the Cathedral, which commenced with the singing of a solemn Te Deum. The entire city was decorated with flags, and the streets were thronged with an excited multitude, who as the Royal procession reached the Cathedral, raised loud shouts of "Long Live War! Long Live Crete! Long Live the King." A regrettable incident occurred as the procession was on its way to the Cathedral. The horses of the carriage occupied by the Princess Sophia, the Crown Princess, being suddenly alarmed, took the bit between their teeth and bolted. The vehicle was overturned and a scene of the greatest excitement ensued. People rushed from all sides to the Princess's assistance, and soon raised the carriage to an upright position. The Princess fortunately was unhurt, and entered the King's carriage, in which she proceeded the remainder of the way to the Cathedral. Up to a late hour crowds were assembled in the square in the front of the Palace, and the people repeatedly called for the King to show himself. Speeches in favour of war were delivered to a crowd numbering several thousands, but though the excitement was intense, order was no where disturbed.

The Athens correspondent of the *Times* says the Greek Government, which alone is able to calculate the consequences, still hesitates to cross the rubicon and would, even at the eleventh hour, gladly welcome any compromise which the people could be induced to accept. The Ministerial journals publish articles enjoining the lessons of patience, self-control and obedience to the responsible authorities; but these admonitions seem to have little effect on the excitable populace, which has set its heart on war and will not be baulked of its desire. The murmurs which are now becoming audible are ominous. It is whispered that if the Government delays much longer to carry out the national mandate, the pent-up tide of patriotism will burst out, not on the frontier, but in Athens.

The seeds of discontent are being sown broadcast by the enemies of the Government, who have spread the rumour that a humiliating surrender is in contemplation; and even the King, who has left nothing undone to show himself in sympathy with popular feeling, does not escape malignant animadversion. The daily arrival of bands of volunteers from every part of the Greek world adds fuel to the flame of popular enthusiasm. These contingents are, in truth, a source of weakness rather than of strength, and add to the embarassments of the military authorities. The volunteers must be provided with arms and uniforms, and many must be found of transporting them to the frontier. Many are wholly without military training for which their undisciplined ardour proves a bad substitute. They have come to fight, and it seems doubtful whether even a solution of the Cretan question favourable to Greece would divert them from their purpose. The annexation of Crete is, in their eyes, a matter of less importance than the conquest of Macedonia, which has always been the principal aim of the secret societies. On March 5, 150 Cypriotes arrived and marched through streets bearing a banner with a device demanding the union of Cyprus with Greece.

The Bishop of Apokorona has issued an "appeal to the civilised people of Christian Europe," in which he complains vehemently of the action of the Powers.

SHOTS ON THE FRONTIER.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Larissa says:—"I learn, on most reliable authority, that certain bands entered Macedonia on Monday night, and that shots were exchanged."

Writing from Arta on Monday night, the *Daily News* correspondent says:—"We are now as well prepared for hostilities as we could be a month hence. On the other hand, the Turks have also made great strides in their preparations during the past fortnight. Three weeks ago we could have marched on and occupied Janina without great difficulty. To-day the position is changed. The Turks are so busily occupied with their defences and armament as to render offensive action on our part a desperate enterprise. As to the state of affairs on the Thessalian frontier, I am not in a position to speak, but unless the Greek position there is infinitely stronger than on the Albanian frontier, I believe Greece will only declare war if she is pushed by the Powers to this extremity."

FURTHER HOSTILITIES IN CRETE—ADMIRAL HARRIS FIRED AT.

An exchange of shots took place, on April 2, between the insurgents and the European troops quartered in Fort Soubassy, but the affair was very slight, and the day passed otherwise without incident. On April 3 the Mahomedans of Canea sallied out in the direction of Akrotiri and attacked the insurgents, but eventually retired, after three hours' fighting, with a loss of fifteen killed and many wounded. The insurgents lost six killed and eleven wounded. On April 4, measures were taken by the European troops in Canea to disarm the Mahomedans, and the gates of the town will in future be occupied by European guards. The blockade of the Island continues to be strictly enforced.

Admiral Harris was fired at by a Moslem Irregular, on the Suda road, on April 6, and narrowly escaped being hit.

The *Standard's* special correspondent at Canea reports further fighting, with slight loss, at Candia, on April 7, and states that the insurgents are seriously threatening Rissamo Kastelli.

The *Standard's* correspondent in these telegraphs 8—"I learn privately that Colonel Vassos intends, in spite of all his promises to the Admirals, to send some Greek regulars towards the village of Aptera, near Fort Izzeddeen, in order to provoke the Turks to fire upon them. They will then retire, the idea, apparently, being to arouse the sympathies of the insurgents, who hitherto have been shot at and killed, while the Greek army has been sitting comfortably out of range, and giving rise thereby to doubts as to their interestedness."

A RUSSIAN WARNING TO GREECE.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, in an article on the Eastern crisis, says:—"The aggressive and provocative attitude which Greece continues to maintain, in spite of the naval forces the Great Powers, very much against their wish, to have recourse to a blockade of the Gulf of Athens. By keeping the troops of Colonel Vassos in Crete, the Greek Government has for some time been exposing the population of the island to all the disadvantages which a blockade entails. She frustrates the restoration of a peaceful state of affairs, the ordained task of the Admirals, and prevents the Powers from ascertaining the real wishes of the inhabitants of Crete, which can only be asked after the removal of interested pressure and influence of every kind. . . . The proceedings of Colonel Vassos are well enough known; this officer has, indeed, gone so far as practically to declare war on all the Great Powers. Not competent, however, with this attitude, so incomprehensible in a nation so bountifully endowed with mental gifts as the Greek, certain extravagant and habitual fomenters of disorder hysterically advocate a declaration of war against Turkey for April 6, or the day when the blockade of Greek ports commences. We refuse to believe in the possibility of such an extraordinary act of folly. But, in the event of such a thing happening, Greece would be indubitably the aggressor and would be alone responsible for a declaration of war, so much in defiance of Europe, which desires the maintenance of peace and, indeed, directs all its efforts to that end. It is time to renounce illusions which can only lead to painful errors. Any Power which should take the initative in attacking at the present moment would certainly have to endure the most serious consequence. If Greece wishes to rush into war at any price, she can evidently count on no one's support. In any case, whatever, were the result of a conflict so wantonly provoked, the Great Powers would never consent to the aggressors ever deriving the slightest advantage therefrom. After the Powers have exhausted all possible means to spare Greece, the sufferings which she may have drawn upon herself, they will have no further need to disturb themselves. Their complete agreement remains unalterable; that is the surest guarantee for the final victory of the principles of order, right, and fairness, and the best pledge for the maintenance of general peace even in the possibility of a partial disturbance created by Greece, which the Powers would know how to localise and, if need be, suppress."

STATEMENT BY M. HANOTAUX.

In the French Chamber, on April 3, M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreig Affairs, made a statement in reply to various questions in regard to the Eastern situation. He said the programme of the Powers was in course of execution in Crete, and he did not think there had been any undue delay in the negotiations among the Powers. M. Hanotaux added:—"The autonomy of Crete has been proclained, and it is in no wise proved that that proclamation and principle have been so ill-received by all the Cretans as is alleged. We must not judge of the sentiments of the inhabitants of the Island by those of the insurgents, who are in a state of open hostility round the seaports, and who are endeavouring to prevent the declarations of the Powers from penetrating into the interior. It is true that this state of hostilities exists. Yet I see no reason to exaggerate its importance, nor to rely on the very exaggerated statements of certain newspapers. The contingents of the Powers are established in the coast towns, because the Ottomen troops are powerless to defend those towns, and have spontaneously given up the struggle. Thus the European commanders have had to occupy the positions commanding the towns, and are now ensuring the security of the troops landed in the coast towns. Such has been the state of things for several days, and at present it does not seem to be seriously menaced. If, however, it should be necessary, the Powers would take fresh measures and reinforce the contingents now at the disposal of the Admirals with a view to protecting the coast towns. On the Thessalian frontier nothing serious has yet occurred. I will not deny that the concentration of troops on both sides affords real cause for anxiety. But that anxiety is lessened, though only partially, by the reiterated declarations of the Greek and Turkish Governments that they will avoid any act of hostility. The Powers on their part, are not sparing of their representations in this sense. The Balkan States, furthermore, continue apparently disposed to maintain a reserved and pacific attitude, which largely contributes to the general maintenance of peace. In the sitting of March 15 we said that, if it were necessary, the Powers would be obliged to blockade certain ports of Continental Greece. Nothing has as yet been done to this end. The Powers are considering the matter, and have confided to their Admirals the responsibility of determining the conditions in which a more or less extended blockade might be usefully applied. To sum up, the Powers remain in agreement to endeavour to prevent existing events from entailing consequences which might further endanger the maintenance of general peace. Such is their chief object. Thus far it has been attained, and even the local conflicts have nowhere brought about any act of war. We must only continue to hope that no such act will take place. On the other hand, we are pursuing in Crete the application of autonomy by fresh measures now being discussed by the Powers through their Ambassadors at Constantinople. We think that in this double task which Europe has assumed the counsels of prudence will be assisted by time and by the dread inspired in all by the dangers of a terrible conflict."

MR. CURZON ON THE CRISIS: IMPORTANT SPEECH.

Mr. George Curzon, M.P., delivered, on April 3, his annual address to his constituents at Southport, and, after allusions to the Arbitration Treaty and the Education Bill, proceeded to deal at length with the Eastern Question. He presumed, he said, that the people of this country had two objects in view—first, the welfare of Crete and the Cretan people, and secondly the avoidance of the horrors of a European war. He was the more encouraged to take this view because of the support which it received; from both political parties. The two most influential and representative organs of the Liberal party in the London Press were the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Westminister Gazette*. Possessing no "a priori" affection for the Government, those journals had given wise and moderate counsels, and had set before themselves the duty and the honour of the country rather than the credit or discredit of any particular Administration. But they did not represent the whole Radical party. There were others whose emotions were imperfectly controlled by reason, who held, without any regard to facts, that whatever Greece did must be right, even if she plunged Europe into a Continental war, simply because Greeks were the so-called heirs of Leonidas and Miltiades, because the Turks were worse—and he dared say they were worse by far—than the legions of darius and Xerxes. These personswere represented in the Press of London by an able but hysterical journal, which from the Olympic elevation of its editor's seat, affected to sweep the destinies of the world, and whose daily ravings were the consolation of his morning breakfast table. Then there was another section of Radicals, composed for the most part of Irish members, who were in favour of insurgents in any part of the world. He had the consolation of knowing that they represented an insignificant minority of the British people. Some people were frightened with the bogey of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. They thought that some sinister omen lurked in the phrase, and they drew from it the conclusion that some relics of Turkish oppression and misrule were going to remain in the Island. These were most unreasonable alarms, and betrayed a strange ignorance of recent history. The integrity of the Ottoman Empire must be judged as a part of international law. That integrity had been created and consecrated by the Powers, and had equally been modified by them. It had been modified, and it would be modified again in the future, and there was not one in that hall who did not look forward with some satisfaction to the prospective modification; but the distribution, as piece by piece that integrity broke up, must be undertaken by Europe. It must not be in the power of any individual Government, by a policy of "grab," to satisfy itself with what it thought was its share of the spoils. When we read that Lord Kimberley and Sir William Harcourt said that they had for ever done with the integrity of the Turkish Empire, in so far as they meant that they had an incurable distrust of the Turk, and that they did not resent and would not oppose the gradual break-up of that Empire, the majority of the people of this country would probably not be in disagreement with them. But if they meant by it—as their words alone could mean—that should they come into power they proposed to tear up treaties and break away from the obligations of this country, the only consequence would be that we should be alone in Europe, that we should alienate all our allies, that we should lose our voice—which ought to be a potent voice—in the distribution of the bankrupt stock of the Ottoman Empire; that our place in the Concert of Europe, which was a league of peace, would be empty, and that, so far as we were concerned, any State would be at liberty to come forward and, actuated by any motive of cupidity or anything else, to snatch what it pleased out of the general scramble for the spoils. That would be a cowardly, an unwise, and a fatal policy. It would be an abnegation of the position which this country claimed, and worthily held, in the councils of the Continent; and though it might be preached in opposition, they might be sure it would not be practised in office. The Concert had decided for autonomy and declined to assent to a policy of annexation, and Greece could not be allowed to help herself to a slice of Ottoman territory except by consent of the Powers. Would it be to the interest of Crete that she should be annexed to Greece? Had Greece the strength or the money to pacify Crete? At the present moment nothing could be worse for Crete, and nothing more unfortunate for Greece, than that the ancient liberties of the former should be imperilled and the financial difficulties of the latter aggravated by the strain which would thus be imposed upon both of them. It would be absurd for the Powers to produce a Constitution which might be destroyed in a week by the clash of arms; but a Constitution for Crete would be ready as soon as peace was restored. It was a matter for the consideration of the Powers, and there were plenty of samples ready to their hand, for Eastern Europe was filled with the "disjecta membra" of the Ottoman Empire. But there were two things more important than the form of the constitution—namely, the creation of the supreme govern ing authority, and the pacification of the Island. The new Governor would be a Christian nominated by the Powers, and in this connection he called attention to Mr. Gladstone's letter, suggesting that the Governor should be elected by the Cretans themselves. He could not imagine a more unfortunate or impracticable suggestion. The withdrawal of the Turkish troops was the logical consequence of the withdrawal of Crete from the authority of the Sultan, and we were taking what steps we could to get rid of them; but the responsibility rested with the insurgents and with the Greek troops, who were reported to be encouraging them in their attacks. Was it creditable that we were acting for the Turks in this matter? It required a knave to make such a suggestion and an idiot to believe it. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Curzon then turned to contemplate the case of Greece. Turkey had not attacked her, and if she declared war, as we read with shame she would do in spite and avenge herself upon the Powers, she could not act from any more petty or meaner motives, or commit a greater crime

LETTERS FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone, in a message to the President of the Greek Chamber, in reply to the recent telegram of Pan-Hellenic thanks, says:—"My tract was written not to confer a favour on Greece, but to discharge a solemn duty and contribute to redeeming my country from any risk of disnonour which would have been incurred in our placing ourselves in a position of antagonism to the high interests of justice and freedom. My opinion is that if the Greeks continue to be discreet, and the Cretans are firm, their reasonable self-assertion will carry the day, and the six Powers, if they should be so unwise as to take a hostile part, will be both discredited and defeated."

Mr. Gladstone, writing to excuse himself from receiving a deputation from the advanced Radicals in reference to the Cretan question, expresses a hope that all members of Parliament, whether Liberal or anti-Liberal, will firmly resist the claim of the six Powers to choose a ruler for the autonomous Cretans. He knows no principles on which such a claim can be justified except those of the Holy Alliance, of which mischievous combination the present concert of Europe too often and too strongly reminds him.

REPORTED BALKAN CONFEDERATION.

In about a fortnight's time Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Princess Marie will visit Belgrade. Although it is stated in Servian official circles that this visit will be nothing more than a private meeting between the Bulgarian princely pair and Queen Nathalie, yet no doubt is felt that the intimate conferences between Prince Ferdinand and King Alexander will, at any rate, pave the way to a further important political understanding. Additional significance is attributed to this meeting owing to the fact that shortly after the Bulgarian visit King Alexander is going to Cettinge to return the visit of Prince Nicholas. The belief gains ground in Belgrade (says Reuter's correspondent) that in reality an alliance between Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro is about to be concluded. This alliance will be primarily directed against the supposed intention of Austria-Hungary to extend her influence in the Balkans, but at the same time it will be no less opposed to the pretentions of Greece to Macedonia and Albania. There is expectation in some quarters that after the settlement of the Cretan affair the question of Austria's occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be opened.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION BILL.

IN the House of Commons on April 5, on the motion for the second reading of this Bill, Mr. Lewis said there were fifteen or sixteen Superannuation Bills at present before the House.—Dr. Tanner asked for some explanation of the provisions.—Lord G. Hamilton said a memorandum in regard to the bill had been already circulated. The bill would impose on extra charge on the revenues of India, but tended to the contrary result. It applied to certain officials who belonged to the old East India Company, and who were under a special Superannuation Act passed in the reign of George III. There had been great difficulty in working the two superannuation funds, and it was thought right to try and amend the terms of the East India Company's Act. The result would be that the few gentlemen who were concerned would be able to retire at a somewhat earlier period at less pension.—The bill was read a second time.

The House was counted out at 10-25 p.m.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

On Tuesday, April 6, Mr. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India what was the total amount of subscriptions received and remitted to India up to the end of March for the relief of the people suffering from famine by the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and the Russian dominions, for the money and grain contributions from which the thanks of Her Majesty's Government were recently conveyed to the Government of the Tsar.—Lord G. Hamilton: In reply to a telegram asking for information as to the sums already transmitted, the Government of India telegraphed on the 3rd inst. the following statement:—"Total subscriptions Indian Famine Fund as follows:—Mansion House, £361,850; remainder of United Kingdom, £183,400; British Colonies, £37,543, of which Canada £25,000; India, £79,731; other parts of the world, £1,732; grand total £367,256." (Cheers.) They add that no contribution in money has as yet been received from Russia; what may have been received in kind I am at present unable to say; but Her Majesty's Government having learned that gifts of grain were on their way from Russia, and that the Russian Government had given special facilities for their transport, lost no time in causing their thanks to be conveyed to that Government for their sympathetic action. (Cheers.) It will be observed that the sums of money received by the Government of India up to the 3rd inst. were considerably less than the amount which is known to have been subscribed or promised, and which cannot in all be less than £787,500.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS IN INDIA.

Captain Pirie asked the Secretary of State for India what steps, if any, had been taken to carry out the urgent recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government in India in his report for 1894, which was also quoted with approval in the report on Sanitary Measures in India in 1894-95, that much might be done to diminish the extent and severity of the malignant diseases among the British troops in India by providing increased facilities for bathing with comfort and convenience in private and public baths, and by inculcating habits of personal cleanliness among the troops.—Lord G. Hamilton: I have received no special report on the action taken on the representations made by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India in 1894, but I understand that, in the opinion of the military authorities, ample provision is made for supplying British soldiers in India with the means of personal cleanliness. The importance of the matter is so well understood that it seems unnecessary to call for any special report.

EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

The House by 210 against 41 votes gave a second reading to the bill introduced by the Attorney-General for the purpose of enabling persons accused of criminal offences to testify as witnesses in their own behalf.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S OFFICERS (SUPERANNUATION BILL.

This bill, which was read a second time on the 5th instant, refers exclusively to officers who were transferred from the establishment of the East India Company and the Board of Control to the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council on its first formation. Officers who were in the service of the East India Company, or of the Board of Control, and were therefore transferred on the new establishment of the Secretary of State in Council, have a scale of pentions differing from that of the rest of the public service. This scale was fixed by 53 Geo. III, c. 155, ss. 91 and 93, and preserved by Sect. 18 of the Government of India Act, 1858. In 1892, when the Treasury rule was adopted that officers may be called on to resign at or after sixty years of age, and must (except in special cases) retire at sixty-five, it was found that this rule might work inequitably in the case of the officers in question, because it would prevent them earning the higher grades of pension to which they could previously have attained, and at the same time, would not secure to them benefits in full proportion to their length of service. For the purpose of giving effect to the new rule of retirement, and at the same time securing, as far as possible, to these officers advantages in the way of pension proportioned to their actual service, the Secretary of State in Council passed a Resolution, the effect of which was substantially the same as that of Clause 2 of the bill. Pensions have been granted under that Resolution, and twelve officers still remain in the service, to some of whom it may apply. Doubts have recently arisen as to the validity of this Resolution and the pensions granted under it. The first of Clause 2 and 3 is to remove these doubts. Some compensation or retiring allowance have been granted, to officers of the same class, on the abolition of their offices, or for special services, such as are sanctioned by Section 7 and 9 of the Superannuation Act, 1859. At the time in which these were granted legal advice was obtained which supported the view that such grants were within the power of the Secretary of State in Council. Since then doubts have arisen as to the legality of these pensions to persons not governed by the Superannuation Act, 1859. The object of Clause 4 is to remove these doubts.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S "LITTLE BILL."

Mr. Cecil Rhodes sailed, on April 3, in the mail steamer Tantalion Castle for the Cape, in the language of the *Times* and the *Daily News*, "to resume his Parliamentary duties." The *Times* adds that Mr. Rhodes will return, when required, to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the administration of the Chartered Company.

A Parliamentary paper was issued, on April 3, giving the Transvaal's "little bill" for the raid. It is as follows:—

A.—Specification of the compensation to which the Government of the South African Republic lays claim for and in connection with the incursion into the territory of the South African Republic by Dr. Jameson and the troops of the Chartered Company at the end of December, 1895, and the beginning of January, 1896.

	£	s.	d.
1. Expenditure for military and commando services in connection with the incursion, the sum of	136,733	4	3
2. Compensation to the Netherlands South African Railway Company for making use, in accordance with the concession granted to the Company, of the railway worked by it during the commando on account of the incursion of Dr. Jameson	9,500	0	0
3. Disbursements for surviving relatives of slain and wounded	234	19	6
4. For annuities, pensions, and disbursements to widows and children of slain burghers and to relatives of unmarried slain burghers, as also to wounded burghers, a total sum of	28,243	0	0
5. Expenses of the telegraph department for more overtime, urgent telegrams on service in South African icommunication, more cablegrams, &c.	4,692	11	9
6. Hospital expenses for the care of the wounded and sick men, &c., of Dr. Jameson	225	0	0
7. For support of members of the families of commandeered burghers during the commando	177	8	8
8. Compensation to be paid to the commandeered burghers for their services and the troubles and cares brought upon them	462,120	0	0
9. Account of expenses of the Orange Free State	36,011	13	1
	£677,338	3	3

B.—Moral of Intellectual Compensation to which the Government of the South African Republic lays claim for and in connexion with the incursion into the Territory of the South African Republic by Dr. Jameson and the Troops of the Chartered Company at the end of Dec. 1895, and the beginning of Jan., 1896.

One million pounds sterling.....£1,000,000

"The South African Republic wishes further to observe," it is added in the official statement, "that in this claim are not included the lawful claims which might be made by private persons by reason of the actions of Dr. Jameson and his troops."

The Cape Parliament was opened on April 2 by Commission. In regard to the recent and existing South African troubles, the Speech from the Throne stated that the Ministry had endeavoured to exercise a moderating influence, with a view to maintaining peaceful relations with neighbouring communities; and this policy would be continued.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without causing the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers" It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 63, Yarrington Road, London, England.

THE SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE.

THE SILENCE OF SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY.

EXCITING SCENES.

WHEN the South Africa Committee met, on April 2, Mr. Charles Leonard, the chairman of the defunct Reform Union of Johannesburg, attended for the first time. The members did not take their places in the committee room until close on one o'clock, a previous consultation, which took place in private, occupying nearly an hour. Mr. Jackson presided.

Colonel Rhodes was again called, and at the outset stated that he did not mean by what he stated on March 30 to imply that Dr. Jameson solicited the letter of invitation. Witness signed it at once.

Mr. Bigham: In connection with this unfortunate matter you personally suffered a good deal, I think. You were sentenced to death, and imprisoned for something like five months, and were subjected to a very large fine?—Yes; a fine of £20,000.

You have also had to resign your commission in the Army, so that if you were in fault you were severely punished?—Yes.

Mr. Labouchere: You were asked as to the punishment you received from the Boer Government. You do not complain of that, I suppose?—No.

You think it was fair?—I rather complain of what happened; but as far as the Boer Government punished me, I think it was a fair punishment according to their ideas.

But you said you rather complained. What do you complain of?—Well, I rather complain that I had to resign my commission in the Army.

You have said there was a division of opinion among the Reform Committee as to which flag was to be used—the British flag or the Transvaal flag?—Yes.

Were the majority of the committee in favour of the Transvaal flag or the British flag?—I should say they were about half and half.

May I ask on which side you were?—I was, of course, for the British flag, but I was in this position—there was a certain very unfortunate man, the only man whom I took in to the committee, and when I brought him in he asked me the question at once which flag it was to be. I told him it was to be the Transvaal flag, so I was committed to the Transvaal flag.

Was it understood that Dr. Jameson was to come in with the Transvaal flag or the British flag when you had agreed to the Transvaal flag?—I never heard that he was to come in with any flag.

Surely I may ask you, as a military man, whether there is not always a flag on such occasions?—I do not raise any question as to the flag.

Do I understand that a man goes with 500 or 600 men to invade another country with no flag?—I certinly do not think that Dr. Jameson had a flag.

Then he had no flag at all?—I never heard of it. I don't know what he had, but I think he said he had no flag himself.

The examination of CononelRhodes was continued by Mr. Blake, Mr. Buxton, and Mr. J. Ellis. He said till they first heard that Dr. Jameson has started, the leaders in Johannesburg had no doubt that this movement had been effectually postponed. Dr. Jameson rather forced their hands.

Sir J. Willoughby was next called, and, in reply to the Chairman, said he had been a Major in the Royal Horse Guards, and was seconded for service in British India. He was then A.D.C. to the Queen, and raid he was Military Adviser to the Administrator. Letters brought by bicyclists to Dr. Jameson on Jan. 1, while he was on the march, led the force to delay round Krugersdorp instead of passing round it.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: Did you know whom these letters came from?—Dr. Wolff was one, Colonel Rhodes another, and Mr. L. Phillips the third.

And after receiving them, the impression upon Dr. Jameson's mind communicated to you was that this force was to meet you at Krugersdorp?—Yes.

Witness was then examined by Mr. Labouchere as to the nature of the contract which he had with Rhodesia. He said he was interested in Willoughby's Consolidated and the Rhodesia Gold Fields. The capital of the former was £713,000. The original syndicate was a small one, with a capital of £3000, which was increased to £30,000 to buy out the interest of the prospectors and the employes. It was then augmented to £250,000, of which £130,000 in cash having been spent, and very large capital being required to work the combined companies about £220,000 additional was spent, and the concerns were then sold practically for £500,000.

Did you not let the officers, who, like yourself, were officers of the Army and second-in-command, but were under you when you entered on this expedition, that the Imperial authorities knew of this matter?—I think I must decline to answer that question.

Well, I think I must ask you that, because it is of importance?—I must decline to answer.

Mr. Labouchere: Then I must take the opinion of the Committee on the subject.

Sir J. Willoughby: As I understand it, the Committee rather supported my view in their previous decisions.

Mr. Labouchere: I must confer with the Committee on the matter.

The Chairman: What is the question?

Sir J. Willoughby: I can answer to a certain extent.

The Chairman: Very well. I think you had better do so.

Sir J. Willoughby: I certainly reassured any officers under me who asked me any questions. I reassured them if they were in doubt as to whether they ought to go in or not.

Mr. Labouchere: Did you state to them that the Imperial authorities knew and approved of the action?—I cannot say any more than that I reassured them.

What did you say?—I cannot tell you the exact words.

Did you, in fact, tell them that the Imperial authorities knew and approved of the action?—I think that is a question which might lead me to incriminate, and I cannot answer it.

Whom would it lead you to incriminate?—It refers to third parties, and I do not know what question you may ask about third parties.

Mr. Labouchere said: I must again appeal to you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Cannot you say, Sir John Willoughby, in answer to Mr. Labouchere's question, whether you gave your officers to understand, or gave to your opinion, the Imperial authorities either would approve or would not be averse to the action you were proposing to take?

Sir John Willoughby: I prefer not to answer that.

Mr. Labouchere: Then again I must appeal to the Committee.

The Chairman: I do not quite see in what way that affects third parties. The question really is what you yourself said to the officers, whether in your opinion it would injure them or not. You say you reassured the officers if they asked you questions. Did you reassure them by expressing to them your view that the Imperial Government either would approve or were not averse to your action? That is purely a question as to your own action.

Sir J. Willoughby: If they asked me any question at the time I reassured them, although I cannot remember the words I used. I may say that my impression is that I told them if we where successful we should not be bothered by anybody. (Laughter.)

Mr. Labouchere: That is what you stated to the officers, that they would not be bothered by anybody if you were successful?—Yes.

That you would not be bothered by anybody, not the Imperial authority or the War Office?—I included the War Office, the Imperial authority, the Chartered Company, the directors, and everybody.

Did you in any way convey to them that the Imperial authority approved?—I have stated that I conveyed to them that we should not be bothered by anybody.

Did you in any way state to these officers that the Imperial authority would not disapprove of the action that was going to take place in respect of this raid?—I do not think the question took that form. I think that one officer certainly did ask me, for he had doubts whether he would lose his commission; and I certainly assured him in a general way that his commission was perfectly safe.

On what ground did you base that?—On the ground that I thought we should not be bothered by anyone if we were successful. (Laughter.)

Answering further questions of Mr. Labouchere, Witness said his impressions on the point would be formed from conversations with Dr. Jameson, and he confirmed Dr. Jameson's evidence to the effect that although he (Dr. Jameson) never told his officers that the Imperial Government approved of his action in going to Johannesburg, he might have said that the Government would back them up when the High Commissioner went to Johannesburg. Witness repeated that he reassured his officers, although he could not say that he used the same words as Dr. Jameson.

Mr. Labouchere: Have you communicated with the War Office in this matter?—Yes.

In your communication to the War Office, what did you state?—My communication to the War Office was private and confidential.

Was it since you left the Army?—It was while I was in prison.

Was it in connection with the statement you had made to your brother officers?—The communication was entirely confidential.

But it was in connection with this matter?—I really must decline to say one way or the other.

But I really must ask. Here is a communication to the War Office.

The Chairman: Well, what he has said is that he made a confidential communication to the War Office, and then you ask him whether it was in connection with this matter.

Sir R. Webster: Such a question cannot be pressed.

Mr. Labouchere: Then I say that if we cannot have these communications the Committee is a farce and a humbug.

The Chairman: Order, order.

Mr. Labouchere: It is a Committee the object of which is to hush up everything. I say it openly. I am not going to say it in the Committee's private room. The question is whether we can have this communication from the War Office authorities.

Mr. Chamberlain: You must have it from the War Office authorities.

Mr. Labouchere: Then have the Committee any objection to have the War Office authorities here?

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (to witness): You said your communication was intended to be treated confidentially. Do you mean that it was intended to be treated confidentially from the War Office point of view? Or is it you who did not want it to be treated otherwise than confidentially? Or do you think the War Office would regard it as a confidential paper?—The statement I made to the War Office would have "Confidential" written on it.

Yes; but was that for War Office purposes or for your purposes? In other words, have you personally any objection to this paper being communicated to the Committee, or is it such a communication to your military superiors that it would, under the ordinary regulations of the service, be a confidential communication?—What I understand by a confidential document is that the person who sends it certainly cannot disclose its contents.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannermann: If it is a confidential document which under the ordinary practice of the service is always treated as confidential—whether you were in the service or not at the time you wrote it does not matter—that might be the reason for marking and for treating it so; but is there something more? Did you mean the War Office to treat it as confidential on your part?—I expected that my communication would be treated as confidential.

You wish that it should be so treated?—Yes. It was confidential. I do not wish to say anything about what it referred to or what was in it. I expected it to be treated as confidential.

Mr. Labouchere: Do I understand that you refer us to the War Office?"—No.

The Chairman: No; he says distinctly that he wishes it to be treated as confidential.

Mr. Labouchere: Then I ask that he should be called upon to state its contents.

The Chairman: I thing we cannot do that.

Mr. Labouchere: Then all I can say is that it is a waste of time going on with the Committee. If these confidential communications of officers who have openly committed a crime against the law are not to be disclosed I don't see how we can get at the facts at all.

The Chairman: I do not [illegible] can carry it further.

Mr. Labouchere: Does the Committee say the communication cannot be disclosed?

The Chairman: I think we shall either have to clear the room or retire.

Sir R. Webster: You had better raise the question afterwards, Mr. Labouchere.

Mr. Labouchere: Then I will raise it afterwards.

Witness was then examined by Mr. Wyndham, to whom he stated that he drew up a memorandum of his relations in this matter immediately after his arrival in Pretoria Gaol. As to the letters delivered by the cyclist, witness explained that a document had been drawn up, giving the recollection of himself and his companions of the wording of the letters, of which a mutilated form (the letters having presumably been torn, and only the fragments recovered) appeared in the Cape Green Book. Witness read the document as follows, the missing letters and words being printed in italics:—

"Letters received by Dr. Jameson, handed to him by cyclist, about 11 a.m., January 1, 189[illegible], about ten miles west of Krugersdorp. 1. 'Dear Dr.—The rumour of massacre in Johannesburg that started you to our relief was not true. We are all right, feeling intense. We have armed a lot of men. I shall be very glad to see you. We (or the Boers) are not in possession of the town. I will bring at least, or about 300 men to meet you at Krugersdorp. You are a gallant fellow.—Yours ever. 'F. R.'

"'1st.—11.30. Kruger has asked for a deputation to go over and treat for an armistice. I was against this, my view is that they are in a funk in Pretoria, and they were wrong to agree from here. 'F. R.'

"'2. 'We will drink a glass along with you to-night.' 'L.P.'

"'3. Letter from Dr. Wolff describing Boer position at the Queen's Battery, and informing us that we must pass through it.

"'N.B.—Nos. 1 and 2 have been copied from the Transvaal Green-Book, the missing words being filled in in red ink.

"We, the undersigned, certify the above to have been the true sense of the letters brought by the cyclists, though the actual wording may have been slightly different.

"L.S. Jameson, Robert White,
"John Willoughby, Raleigh Grey."

Mr. Wyndham: When you found no one at Krugersdorp, what effect had that upon your action?—It involved us messing about Krugersdorp, expecting this force to arrive. The fact that I was expecting a force there, which would probably be on the other side, if it came out, caused us to lose valuable time, and meanwhile the Boers were enabled to mass.

Did you think that the women and the children would be in danger in the event of a rising?—Most certainly.

Any?—I can give you one reason. In 1891, when I passed through, after there had been threatened disturbances in Johannesburg, I heard general conversation among the people, and they said that it had been common talk in Pretoria that if there was any disturbance in Johannesburg 500 men could ride into the city of Johannesburg and shoot down everybody. That was one reason. A second reason was the native population. The Kaffirs numbered at least 40,000 or 50,000, possibly 70,000. That, I thought, was a very grave danger.

The Committee adjourned till April 6.

On re-assembling, public proceedings did not commence till 12 noon, the Committee having had a long preliminary consultation.

An official from the War Office was first called to produce the letter written by Sir J. Willoughby while in Holloway, and the reply from the Secretary of State. He said Sir J. Willoughby's letter was dated Sept. 3, 1897. It was marked on the top these words: "Desire that this be treated as confidential," an inscription initialled "R. B. (Sir Reivers Buller), Sept. 3."

Sir W. Harcourt: Is there no previous letter?—No.

The letter was as follows:—"Sir,—I have the honour to state that I took part in the preparation of the military expedition, and went into the Transvaal in pursuance of orders received from the Administrator of Matabeleland, and in the honest and bona fide belief that the steps were taken with the knowledge and assent of the Imperial authorities. I was informed by Dr. Jameson that this was the fact. I was in these circumstances and on this statement that I took in the other officers with me—viz. Major H. F. White, and Captains R. Grey and H. White—and the foregoing explanations apply to them also.—I have the honour to be, &c., J. Willoughby."

The official reply from the War Office ran:—"In reply I am to acquaint you that the question of the retention in the Army of yourself and the other officers for whom you speak was carefully considered by Lord Lansdowne and the Commander-in-Chief, who cannot depart from the decision arrived at after full examination of the whole case. The statements now made by you only show you allowed yourself and others to be led into a serious offence by these erroneous information as to the attitude of the Imperial authorities. Moreover, I am to observe that you disregarded the order of the High Commissioner to retire immediately from the Transvaal territory. I am to add that to an officer of your standing and experience it should have been evident that the authority given by the Administrator of Matabele

I think the majority of Englishmen, under the circumstances—and that no permanent blame would have fallen upon the officers.

If this transaction had succeeded, you thought yourself entitled to credit for the conduct of the Government of the Queen as assuring the transaction and not forfeiting their commissions?—If you had explained that to me at Pitsani, I should certainly have stated that I had no right to guarantee them, but these things are done in a hurry and under circumstances that made it convenient I should join with Sir J. Willoughby in guarranteeing these officers. If it went wrong I must bear the brunt of it.

But it is these gentlemen who lose their commissions in consequence of the guarantee of Sir J. Willoughby?—Yes, in consequence of that; this hurried letter was sent in suddenly, which, considering its phraseology, I think very regrettable.

You say the question depended upon whether the invasion of the Transvaal succeeded or not?—I say yes, in the hurried position of things there. If the pros and cons had been gone into then, as you do now, I would say it was a question for Her Majesty's Government, and I would not have guaranteed the commissions. I would practically have guaranteed them against loss; if it had been so put to me, I daresay I would have seconded Sir J. Willoughby under the circumstances.

But there was no hurry, and you say you had frequent communications with him?—You see, it was most hurried; as regards most of the officers, it was so hurried that they never heard where the expedition was to go to, or whether it was to be an expedition at all, an hour before.

And that was all the warning you thought it right to give to gentlemen holding the commission of the Queen?—I think it all the warning I could give.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach: If he did wrong he has been punished for it.

Sir W. Harcourt (to Sir M. Hicks-Beach): Do you object to my asking this question? Because, if so—

Sir M. Hicks-Beach: If he did wrong he has been punished for it. If you think it right to go on, do so.

Sir W. Harcourt read from Dr. Jameson's evidence: "I may tell you practically the Government back you up." Is that, generally speaking correct?—I adhere to that.

I understand you guaranteed in regard to the invasion, quite apart from the rising in Johannesburg?—Oh, I did not go into those fine points at all. I made sure we should have had a success, and that no punishment would fall upon the officers.

Did you, during the preparation of this invasion, have any communication with any persons in England upon it?—No, none.

Not by telegram?—Neither by telegram or letter.

Your sole communication then was with Mr. Rhodes?—With Mr. Rhodes, Sir J. Willoughby, and my various officers.

There seems to be a difference of opinion between Sir J. Willoughby and Colonel Rhodes as to the letter by the cyclists, and the expectation of 300 men coming out to meet you. I understand you take the same view as Sir J. Willoughby?—I do, but my recollection is not accurate as to numbers. I know men were to meet us at Krugersdorp. It is only fair to say I did not ask for them, and I do not wish to impute to the Johannesburg people that I asked for men and they did not send them.

I see you sent a telegram to Dr. Wolff to meet you and decide as to the "best destination." What does that mean?—Considering the trouble that was going on in Johannesburg during that last week. I asked Dr. Wolff, who was my confidential agent there, to meet me on the Pitsani side of Krugersdorp, to tell me the position of things, as it was possible we might find it more useful to go straight to Pretoria. What was in my mind was that a force might be taken to Pretoria the night before the final Johannesburg arrangements were completed.

What would you have done at Pretoria?—That I did not know until I got to Pretoria. (A laugh.) Supposing the people had held Johannesburg, then, as what they were afraid of was artillery, and as I had artillery, and the artillery of the Transvaal was at Pretoria——

Then you would have taken possession of the artillery at Pretoria?—If necessary, and if I could.

You would have "rescued the women and children"?—I never used that expression; it is in the letter of the Johannesburg leaders, but I don't think it is a question for sarcasm. If there had been a rising. I had no doubt the women and children would have been in danger. Answering further, witness said: Of course I knew the High Commissioner would say I was wrong, and I would not have started if I had asked his permission. I acknowledge that wrong and I have been to Holloway since, but I was not successful. I knew the High Commissioner would say "You must not go and break into another person's country."

And yet Sir J. Willoughby, with your sanction, made that statement to the officers?—I have already said so.

By Mr. Ellis: He never thought of the officers' commissions. It might have been careless, but he did not consider them at the time. Mr. Rhodes never at any time said their arrangements had the approval of the Imperial authorities.

By Mr. Buxton: Men were to meet them at Krugersdorp to show them the way in. He had said that he could not go as a pirate, breaking into the country but that those at whose solicitation he came should guide him in. His force, it was arranged, was to go through Krugersdorp to Johannesburg, either by road or train.

BY MR. LABOUCHERE.

Questioned by Mr. Labouchere as to the letters and telegrams addressed to the officers by the High Commissioner when they had crossed the border, Dr. Jameson said he did not remember to whom they were delivered. He opened his and passed round the others, and the officers afterwards spoke to him about the matter. When he received these communications he still considered that, if successful, they would retain their commissions. Mr. Rhodes did not know that they contemplated the possibility of seizing Pretoria. He knew nothing of witness's private details of the matter; he (witness) had an entirely free hand to deal with the people at Johanesburg. Mr. Rhodes, when giving evidence, tried to answer details, but he knew nothing whatever about them. Witness certainly thought that if they had gone to Pretoria instead of Johannesburg, the High Commissioner would also have gone there to mediate.

SIR J. WILLOUGHBY'S STATEMENT.

Sir J. Willoughby then went into the witness chair.

The Chairman: You have heard the evidence of Dr. Jameson?—Yes; and I have been thinking over the evidence I gave, and the questions you asked me the other day.

The Chairman: I was going to put the question to you—Whether you wished to add anything to what you said before?—I would like to give an answer in my own words. After that, any further questions the Committee would like to ask I will endeavour to answer.

The Chairman: Have you got the questions before you; perhaps it would be a convenient form that I should put a question to you.

Witness: I want to answer the question as far as I possibly can in my own words. I should like to tell the whole story. My difficulty the other day was that, in answering questions about my confidential letter and anything in reference to private conversations with Dr. Jameson, they referred to matters which occurred about 18 months or two years ago. I gathered, rightly or wrongly, from those conversations that if we had succeeded in getting into Johannesburg the High Commissioner would do the rest. At the time I crossed the border I never had any doubts about our success, and, rightly or wrongly, I did guarantee certain officers who consulted me as to whether they would lose their commissions. To the best of My recollection, I gave them no reasons to satisfy them; but they trusted me. When I first found out that they were going to lose their commissions, I felt that I must do whatever I could to prevent such action being taken. I consulted with my legal adviser, and he drafted a letter with the object of postponing the taking away of the commissions of the officers I alone had guaranteed. There is one thing I wish to say about Dr. Jameson, as my recollection is slightly different, and that is, I swear I never told him that I guaranteed any officers before the event, but I did afterwards. As regards the wording of my letter, I do not wish to defend that in any way. Time was pressing, for it was suddenly told me that my officers' commissions were to be taken away. The wording of the letter was not of very great importance; my intention was the only thing present in my mind. I hoped that the letter would postpone any action or decision being taken with regard to the commissions until I had had an opportunity of explaining that I had guaranteed them. I may say that I never asked for the approval or assent of any of the parties whose interest the letter was meant to serve.

The Chairman: You refer to the officers?—To the officers.

Continuing, Sir John said: I did not wish to save my own commission; in fact, nobody knew better than I when I sent in my letter that I could not retain my commission, or accept it if it were offered me again. As regards my private conversation with Dr. Jameson, I have listened to his evidence, and I cannot give a better version than he has done. I would ask you to remember that my mind is rather in a jumble. I have heard so many things that I cannot say actually that any one has occurred for fear that I should be mixing it up with some story that I have heard since, but I am actuated by the desire to tell nothing but the truth. For instance, if you ask who were the Imperial authorities, I may say that I never drew any distinction as to what was meant by the Imperial authorities. My impression was—from many conversations with Dr. Jameson—that if we were successful, as I have stated before, it would be all right, and I accordingly guaranteed my officers.

By the Chairman: The letter he had written to the War Office was only on behalf of the officers who served under him; it was not meant as a justification on his own part.

FURTHER CROSS EXAMINATION.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman: You say that your intention was to procure the postponement of the decision, not with regard to yourself, but with regard to the officers who were serving under you?—Yes.

But that is not very apparent in the letter itself?—I think I explained that this letter was a confidential letter. I sent it because time was pressing, for we had orders to resign our commissions at once. I did not pay much attention to the wording of it, because the whole thing in my mind was to put the case as strongly as I could in order that I might get delay. I was in prison at the time. If I had to write the letter again, the phraseology would be different. Dr. Jameson objected to its form.

But you were fully advised; the letter was not written in a hurry?—I only saw it for a moment. I copied it out myself from a draft.

It rather implies that you wished to cover yourself and the officers under you, under the authority of Dr. Jameson's communications with you?—Yes.

But you say that was not your intention!—Yes.

Questioned by Mr. Buxton as to the statements made in the letter to the War Office in reference to the remark that the steps were taken with the knowledge and assent of the Imperial authorities, witness repeated that he would have worded the letter differently if he had had the time.

Mr. Buxton pressed for an answer, whereupon Sir John said: I am not accustomed to this sort of business. I have just come out of prison; people who come out of prison are perhaps a little nervous, and what I am afraid of is if I am asked first one question and then another, although I am willing to tell every thing I know, I shall be tripped up and say something that is untrue.

Mr. Buxton said he had no desire to trip the witness up, but repeated his question as to the knowledge and assent of the Imperial authorities.—Witness replied that he did not then imagine the Imperial authorities would have objected if they had been successful. He admitted that he might have been quite wrong in using the words about the Imperial authorities, but he made no distinction at the time.

Mr. Buxton put a number of questions on the subject of the War Office letter, and witness admitted that its phraseology was wrong. He may have used words he should not have used but his object was to obtain a postponement of the decision concerning his junior officers.

By Mr. Labouchere: He obtained all his knowledge as to the possible action of the Imperial authorities from Dr. Jameson alone. A good many names were mentioned.

Was the Colonial Office alluded to?—Certainly; we talked of everybody, and as to their possible action.

You came to the conclusion that so and so at the Colonial Office would take a favourable view?—Exactly.

By the Attorney-General: Mr. Hawksely drafted the War Office letter, and witness thought Dr. Jameson had looked over it. He was horrified after it was sent to find that he had not done so, and disapproved of nearly every word.

The Chairman: Thank you, Sir John, That is all.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

Major Heany, who was next examined, said he was sent as a special messenger from the Reform Committee to Dr. Jameson, whom he reached at Pitsani on Sunday, 29th December. He bore a verbal message telling Dr. Jameson to postpone his action, and informing him as to the armaments of the Boers and the arms belonging to the people of Johannesburg.

DR. WOLFF.

Dr. Wolff, who was next called, said he had practised medicine in South Africa since 1877, and was a member of the Reform Committee. Replying to Sir W. Harcourt, he said his fellow-countryman, Mr. Hammond, first discussed with him the possibility of an armed rising in Johannesburg in August, 1895. Witness organized the stores on the road from Pitsani to Johannesburg, and also instituted an Intelligence Department. Asked why Jameson was told to delay his march, witness said part of the plan of the Committee was, after the outbreak on Saturday night, December 28, to seize the Arsenal at Pretoria and supply themselves with arms and ammunition. Two days before the Saturday they learned that the Boers were prepared for any attack on Pretoria from Johannesburg, and so they thought it best to postpone matters for a week.

The Committee adjourned.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND HIS CO-COMMITTEEMEN.

The proceedings in the South Africa Committee, on April 2, were delayed for an hour at the outset by a lively contraversy that arose while yet the Committee were sitting with closed doors. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* is informed that the members had no sooner assembled than Sir R. Webster produced a copy of the current number of *Truth*, in which is an article commenting freely on the proceedings at the meeting of the Committee on the 26th ult., and the Attorney General proceeded to denounce the publication of this article in a journal owned by a member of the Committee as a breach of privilege. He followed up a speech couched in terms of severe reprimand by moving a resolution expressing the Committee's sense of the impropriety of the article and censuring the member for Northampton for permitting it to be published, which was carried unanimously as a quasi-judicial Committee. Mr. Labouchere, while not admitting the authorship of the article, accepted the responsibility for it, but defended it as a fair comment on a matter of public interest, and declared that if the resolution were proceeded with he would move an amendment in effect censuring the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his hostile attitude towards Mr. Schreiner when cross-examining that gentleman last week. This counter-argument set a warm debate going in the Committee; and Mr. Labouchere, in the course of it, repudiated the suggestion that the Committee was in any sense a judicial body. Ultimately it was suggested that Mr. Labouchere should give an undertaking that so long as he was a member of the Committee he should refrain from writing any comments on its proceedings. Mr. Labouchere accepted this suggestion for himself.

The motion was therefore withdrawn.

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

THE Royal Commission inquiring into the civil and military expenditure of India and the proportion to be borne by the Imperial and Indian Governments sat two days in the week the mail left under the presidency of Lord Welby, and heard the case for India as put by Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, one of the honorary secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association.—Mr. Wacha said the people had no popular control, and were poor. The non-official members of the Legislative Council ought to have the power of bringing motions for the curtailment of expenditure. Lord Elgin had lately returned the statement of grievances which usually accompanied the addresses of welcome, and this new departure was looked upon by the Indians as a fresh grievance. The address was afterwards received on being modified. Then they strongly supported Sir William Wedderburn's motion for a Select Committee of the House of Commons to sit annually on the Indian Budget accounts. He objected to such a course as the calling upon the provincial Governments during the Punjdeh scare to pay a large sum of money, though he admitted some of this money had been restored. In the present deteriorated condition of Indian agriculture it was of greater importance to construct irrigation works than more railways. Next the witness protested against the Viceroy residing eight months in the year at Simla. It was considered that all frontier wars were unjustifiable and a needless expenditure, but as a compromise England should bear one-half the cost, and the military expenditure on the expediton to Upper Burma should be refunded to India. In fact, Indian affairs should be kept within India which should not be made to pay the cost of extending the British Empire. Witness added that a considerable saving could be effected if there were a more extensive employment of Indians in the higher grades of the administration, and the military expenditure might be materially reduced.—The Commission will conclude its evidence at another sitting, and will then proceed with the consideration of its report.

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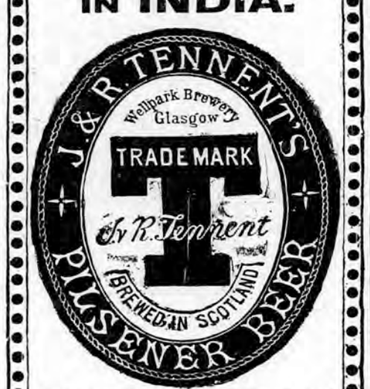

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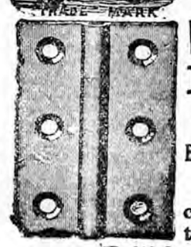

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The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S TRADE MARK

"GLOVE-FITTING"

CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.

APPROVED by the whole polite world.

Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.

TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
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"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

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"Grand flavour, delicate aroma.
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts.*

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CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

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A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.

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The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

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"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE

Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

EVENING DRESS.

DRESS SUITS.

SILK LINED
BEST FINISH,
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 130

CLUB JACKETS
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 65.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with **"Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, the delightful preparation has no equal." Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

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LUBRICANT

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For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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The Widow of the late RICHARD PILLING, Lancashire County, All-England, and Anglo-Australian Elevens with JOHN BRIGGS, Lancashire County, All-England, Anglo-African, and Anglo-Australian Elevens, Trading together as

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EVERY REQUISITE FOR CRICKET, TENNIS, FOOTBALL, LACROSSE, HOCKEY, GOLF, CROQUET, BOXING, GYMNASIA, FENCING.

Illustrated Catalogue sent Post Free to any part of the World.

10, ST. PETER'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND. Telegraphic Address: "YORKER, MANCHESTER."

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Lillie Langtry
PEARS
INVENTOR
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
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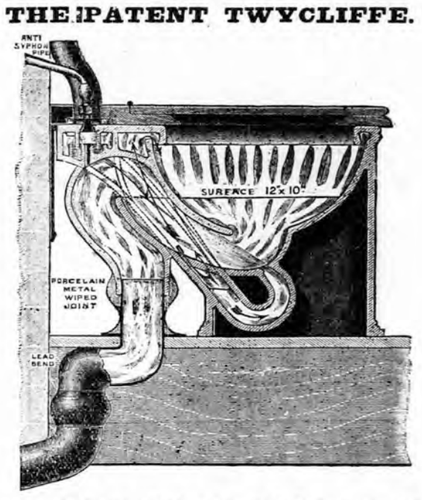
TWYFORD'S SANITARY AND LAVATORY SPECIALITIES

IN THE FINST STAFFORDSHIRE EARTHENWARE AND VERY SUPERIOR WHITE ENAMELLED CLAY.

Suitable for MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, HOTELS, CLUBS, and GENERAL BUILDINGS.

PLUG BASIN WITH OVERFLOW.

THE PATENT TWYCLIFFE.



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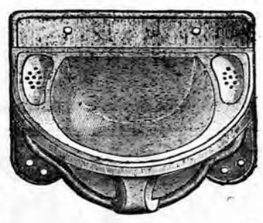

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.,
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NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club.

Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses ! Horses !!

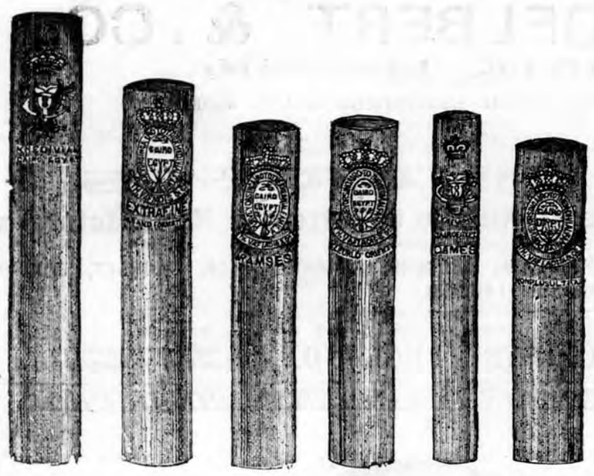
Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of GoodHope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette of 19th February.'

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

THE WORLD'S RENOWNED
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY US
At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).
BRANCHES AND GRAND DEPOTS:
4, DALHOUSIE-SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.
Agents in all Principal Places in the World.
OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.



Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-13 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-14 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco o good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HEMAGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

GUARD AGAINST **CONTAGION**
BY USING **CHLOROL-MARYE.**

THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE ("THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Re. 1-4 per bottle ; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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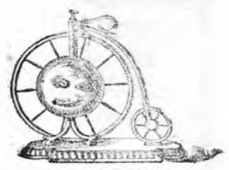
USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.

Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

Flask with 2 Cups Rs. 35



Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

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Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

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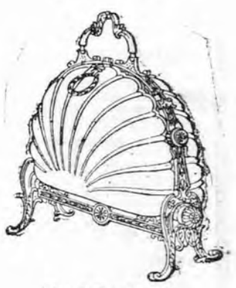
Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)



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Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.

Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.

E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.

Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

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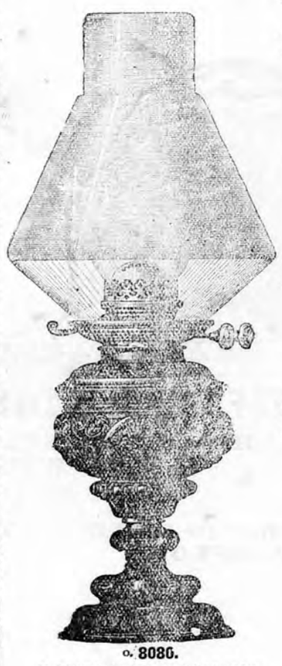
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.



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HAMMERED IRON STAND WITH COPPER FOUNT.

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THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR TABLE-LAMPS HANGING-LAMPS LANTERNS OF EVERY KIND.

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"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

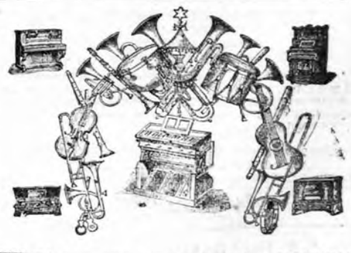
Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
The **Excruciating Pain** is quickly relieved, and cured in few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.



WE have a large number of various MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. OUR ORGANS are from the best manufacturer of Chicago. OUR FOLDING HARMONIUMS are fitted for Indian climate. 3 octaves Harmonium Flutes. Musical Boxes to play Hindustani Airs. Cheapest MUSIC AND INSTRUMENTS.

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

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MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MORRING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MORRING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

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